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LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER.

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DAILY COURIER.
BY W. N. HALDEMAN.
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Mexico and her Affairs.

The New York Herald says that to settle the Monroe Doctrine, it is only necessary "for France to be very firmly informed that we earnestly desire to avoid war; but that, war or peace, all our principles and policy imperatively require that she shall leave Mexico."

Suppose that our Government should adopt this policy, and it should turn out that France would not accept the terms so peremptorily laid down, what then? Is the assertion of the Monroe Doctrine at this time of such vital importance as to justify us in embarking in a war with a first-class power for its vindication? Have we such a direct interest in the affairs of Mexico that we are bound by considerations of honor and interest to undertake her quarrel and thus put our own interests and prosperity in jeopardy? We think not. War is a serious thing, and it is certain that if Napoleon should be disposed to accept hostilities rather than submit to the humiliation of being expelled from Mexico, he would most assuredly conduct the war upon a scale which would be apt to make it exceedingly interesting to us. It is very easy to say that we will not tolerate the presence of French troops and influence in Mexico, and we could, no doubt, drive out both; but the question is whether it will pay us to make the effort, and whether the advantages to result would be an equivalent for the expenditure of blood and money which would necessarily be involved.

It seems to us that we have had war enough to last us for several years, and that a season of rest is absolutely necessary to enable us to patch up our shattered finances and to recuperate our exhausted energies. The building up and strengthening of our own country is a matter of more importance to us than the poor and barren privilege of regulating the politics of our neighbors. The day may come, after we have recovered from our late gigantic efforts and harmonized our people, when it will only be necessary for us to say that the continent must be cleared of all foreign influences and they will go. But the time has not yet arrived.

Parties in Kentucky.

If there is not, as the Journal asserts, five thousand Radicals in the State, how does it happen that it is a matter of such vital consequence, as that paper represents, that a great party should be organized to fight them? If they are so insignificant in numbers they cannot be very dangerous, or exercise any serious or pernicious influence in our politics or legislation. We imagine that the present movement of the Journal and its peculiar adherents, looks not so much to the resistance of the policy of the Radicals as to future political supremacy in the State; and the idea is, that by taking time by the forelock the various elements which are now opposing the schemes of the extremists can be combined into a great party sufficiently strong to control the State. It is aimed as directly at the Democratic party as against the Radicals. The indorsement which Democrats and Southern men have given the President and his policy, is to be used for the benefit of the proposed organization. It is a shrewd trick, but will hardly deceive the masses of those who have not heretofore admired or followed the leadership of the Journal. The Democratic party is not dead, and will be found wide awake at the appropriate time, ready to claim the direction of the policy of Kentucky. It will present such a platform of principles as cannot fail to commend it to popular support, because it will be manifest that it aims at the public good.

Let none, therefore, be misled into connecting themselves with the organization suggested by the Journal and its correspondents, under the delusive idea that only by so doing can the Radicals be successfully met and overthrown. The Democracy will take care of the Radicals and effectually thwart all their plans, at least in Kentucky.

Demagogues.

The warlike dispositions and propensities exhibited by some men and public presses since the close of the war, who never thought of fighting while the war was going on, and opportunities for desperate and valorous deeds were abundant, would be amusing if they were not so contemptible. Men who never spoke, except with "bated breath," or without looking over their shoulders to see whether there was not a blue coat in sight; and presses which never spoke of the South, except to condemn and deride it, now claim to be par excellence the defenders of Southern rights and principles, and have the unblushing audacity and insolence to question and impugn the soundness of men who sacrificed their all, and bared their breasts to the hurricane of battle, in vindication of their sincerity and of the honesty of their purposes. Because these men who fought for four years, and when defeated acknowledged their defeat as fearlessly as they had fought, and now endeavor to conform to a state of things which they offered their life's blood to avert, these eleventh-hour men, who never smelled gunpowder except when it was rubbed on their ugly carcasses for the itch, now point and sneer at the Confederates who are not willing to keep up the fight. If these heroic demagogues had got their steam up and howled for a fight just four years sooner, perhaps they might have made themselves useful in the very line of business in which they are now making themselves ridiculous. It is safer to be a rebel now than when the Federal Government had a million of soldiers in the field; and it is more consistent with some men's notions to villify than to fight.

Federal Relations in the Legislature.

We have read the several series of resolutions introduced into the House of Representatives by Messrs. Bell, Corbett and Bijur with great pleasure and satisfaction. While we do not approve all of the points made, the general spirit of the resolutions pleases us. They show that there are still men in the land who believe that States have rights, and that the limits of Federal authority are defined; they demand that justice shall be done to Kentucky by the restoration of the right of the writ of the *habeas corpus*, and that the State be left to adjust and arrange its own local and internal concerns. They also demand that the Southern Representatives be admitted to their seats, and that the work of restoring the Union go on.

There are but few, we imagine, who will be inclined to take issue with the resolutions in these respects, and it is gratifying to know that the Legislature is about to speak out in tones so clear and true. The voice of Kentucky in such dignified and manly utterances will not pass unheeded, but will go to swell the great volume of protest against the action of those who would keep the Union broken and dissevered.

☞ Tom Corwin used to tell a story about a horse jockey in Lebanon, Ohio, who had a rule "never to lend a man a dollar unless he would put down two Spanish milled dollars as security." The jockey's three rules for life, however, were first, "never refuse to drink with a man, because it won't cost you anything;" second, "never ask a man to drink, because it will cost you something, and might lead the man into bad habits;" third, "never mind what happens, so long as it don't happen to you."

The Contested Election in Bracken County.—The contested election between Wm. H. Reynolds (Democrat,) and John Stroube (Radical,) for the Legislature, in Bracken county, Kentucky, took place on Saturday last. Stroube, who was elected last August by about twenty-three majority, is now defeated by five or six hundred majority.

☞ The Hon. Elijah F. Purdy, for a third of a century a prominent Democrat in New York City, is dead.

Filibustering on Mexico.

A strange and startling report reaches us that a filibustering expedition is preparing upon the Rio Grande, to make a raid upon the Northern provinces of Mexico, under the leadership of a certain Colonel Crawford, late of the United States army, a sketch of whom we published yesterday, aided and assisted by Generals John A. Logan and Lew Wallace—names not unknown to fame, though not distinguished by warlike achievements. What this trio contemplate as the result of their buccaneering expedition against a nation with which the United States Government is at peace, we can not conceive. Perhaps they have taken a contract from Juarez to expel his Imperial rival from the country, and relying upon their great military experience, acquired in the late war of the rebellion, they believe themselves fully qualified for the enterprise. It may be, however, that it is to be only a raid for plunder—a private robbing excursion, possessing no political significance, and designed only to fill the pockets of the projectors. No intimations have yet been given of the purpose, and no developments have been made as to the extent, of the movement, or of the means possessed by the parties named to carry it out.

But whatever may be the design or motive, or however limited or extensive the means of the parties at the head of the enterprise, we cannot believe that the Government will stand idly by and tolerate such an outrage as such an expedition as this would be upon its neutrality laws. The men who are named as being at the head of the affair, have but recently occupied high official positions in the army of the United States, and their connection with such a breach of neutrality would aggravate our offense in the eyes of the world and in the view which the French and Mexican authorities would take of it. Mexico is now torn by internal dissensions. Two rival governments claim the right to administer her affairs. Each professes to have the sympathy and support of the people. It is known that the Emperor Maximilian is backed by the Government of France, and rumor says, but with how much truth we do not know, through a secret treaty, by England, Austria and Spain also.

A hostile demonstration against the Government of Maximilian from parties armed and equipped within the limits of the United States could not fail to be regarded by the Emperor and his supporters as an unwarranted and unfriendly interference on our part, and exasperations might be thereby generated which would result in very serious complications with those powers. Indeed, it might be impossible for our Government to evade responsibility in the matter, and war might result. Unquestionably, if our Government, with the full knowledge which it must have that such an expedition is on foot, does not arrest it, it will be clearly culpable and perhaps to an extent which apologies and explanations will not satisfy. In that event we would find ourselves involved in a foreign war which would be no child's play.

Already we have an Irish Republic in our midst, ostensibly making grand preparations for the deliverance of Ireland from British rule; and although our sympathies are naturally with the enterprise, yet we cannot be blind to the fact that it may bring us into disagreeable relations with England, and it may be involve us in actual war. If at the same time that this danger threatens, we directly or indirectly bring upon ourselves a war with Mexico and the supporting powers, we shall have work enough upon our hands to last us for the next quarter of a century.

A war with the European powers, and indeed with any body, should be avoided at any honorable sacrifice. We cannot afford to indulge in any such luxury. We have had enough of fighting to satisfy the present generation and to put our finances into an exceedingly precarious condition. Six months of war with England and France would reduce the value of greenbacks to about ten cents of Confederate currency the steamboat load. Our whole financial system would be wrecked, and universal bankruptcy would be the consequence. Let the Government see to it that we are not compromised with foreign Governments by the plundering schemes of needy and reckless adventurers.

Death of Rev. Thos. J. Fisher.

We were much pained to hear yesterday evening of the death of Rev. Thos. J. Fisher, from the wounds received on Monday night last, the account of which we have heretofore published. We are informed that he did not recover his consciousness up to the time of his death. This melancholy intelligence will send a pang of sorrow to the hearts of thousands who have hung in rapture upon the accents of his eloquent tongue.

We have not the materials with which to write even a partial sketch of this noted and extraordinary man. He was, if we are not mistaken, a native of Kentucky; at least this has been his residence and a portion of the field of his labors for many years. He maried Miss Neal, of Green county, and has resided for a long period of time in the Green River section of the State.

He was a pupil of John Newland Moffit, with whom he traveled in his revival expeditions, and whom he rivaled as a finished and fascinating elocutionist. He has visited at various times all parts of the South and gained a full measure of fame as an eloquent and successful revivalist. He edited at one time a Baptist publication in this city. He is now cut down by the hand of violence, in the prime and vigor of his life, in the midst of his usefulness, and hurried without premonition into the presence of his God. In his death religion has lost one of its ablest advocates and defenders, and a bright exampler, society a useful citizen, his family an affectionate husband and father. His murderer yet stalks abroad unwhipt of justice, but surely the red hot wrath of an offended God will make his life a curse, and perhaps so enlighten human justice that it may yet bring him to the expiation of his monstrous crime.

☞ A resolution has been adopted in the House of Representatives declaring it to be the sense of the House "that the troops should not be withdrawn from the late seceded States until the two Houses of Congress shall have ascertained and declared their presence there to be no longer necessary." This is the "sense of the House." We judge, therefore, that there is very little "sense" in it. For if the House had had as much "sense" as it ought to have had, it would have recognized the fact that the President was Commander-in-Chief of the army, and at liberty to place it where he pleased, their resolutions to the contrary notwithstanding. And they should have known further that the President was not the man to surrender any powers which the Constitution has placed in his hands.

The Creelsboro Petroleum Company.

Office Creelsboro Petroleum Co.
Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 8, 1866.

Editors of Louisville Daily Courier: Having seen an article in this morning's Courier, headed "Petroleum from the Upper Cumberland," I have concluded to give you the facts as to what Company the petroleum referred to belongs. I this morning received a letter from our commission merchants at Nashville, Messrs. Dickey and Smith, informing me that the Gen. Sigel had just reached that port with two hundred and seventy barrels petroleum, from our well on the Gabbert Farm. The "Creelsboro Petroleum Company," therefore, deserves the credit of making the first shipment of petroleum from the *great oil regions* of the Cumberland river. We also have an additional four hundred barrels filled and ready for shipment on the next boat. Our lands are in Clinton and Russell counties on the south side of the river, opposite Creelsboro.

Very truly, J. L. WAGGENER,
President C. P. Co.

☞ The Montgomery, Alabama, Ledger states that Governor Patton is unwilling to have the Federal troops removed from the State at present.

The Courier and the Journal.

While it would be affectation in us to deny that we are much flattered by the unstinted praise which our contemporary of the Journal has bestowed upon our editorials, and the compliment it has paid us by copying them into its columns, we cannot consent to occupy the position in which that paper seems so anxious to place us. We can assure the Journal that, whatever deductions it may have made from our articles upon the labor system, we are very far from any intention to indorse or support the policy which it has so persistently advocated and urged upon the people of Kentucky for the last twelve months, and nothing we have said can be so regarded when fairly construed.

The Journal urged the people of Kentucky to vote for the Constitutional amendment when it was doubtful whether or not it could be adopted without her vote. That was advocating the abolition of slavery when slavery was an existing institution. We never favored any such scheme. On the contrary, if we had been publishing a paper at that time our pen would have been wielded, and our voice raised, against that outrageous, unnecessary and inexcusable interference with private rights and the sovereignty of the States. The Journal pressed the adoption of the amendment, in season and out of season. It told the people that because it would certainly be adopted, that, therefore, it was both their interest and duty to vote for it. We never entertained any such view. After the amendment had been adopted, and the abolition of slavery proclaimed by the highest official authority, we proposed to make the best of a bad bargain, and as we could not get indemnity for the past, try, at least, to obtain security for the future.

We saw an immense population of laborers, whose industry under a wise and appropriate system could be made profitable, thrown out upon the world. They belonged to a class but recently occupying a position of absolute servitude. They were exulting in their newly-acquired liberty, and being naturally indolent and suspicious of their late masters, were indisposed to work. The laws which governed them in their condition of servitude were still upon our statute books, and no others had been passed for their protection in their new condition. With their extravagantly excited hopes of something good to come, and their apprehensions that efforts would be made to reinslave them, they would make no contracts to labor, and threw themselves unreservedly into the hands of the military authorities who professed to be their friends.

In this condition of things the subject reached us. We were no advocate of the abolition of slavery before that result was forced upon us, as the Journal was. We did not desire its abolition, or believe it would result in public good. But when it was abolished, and there was no possible remedy for the outrage and great wrong which had been perpetrated upon us, we proposed to conform to a state of things which we could not remedy.

It may be pleasant, and no doubt is, for the Journal to find itself with us for once. It ought to be, for it is now assured that upon one point at least in its long history it is right, but it can not claim with truth that we are following in its track, or that our views upon the slavery question were in harmony with those it earnestly entertained.

We urged conformity to the existing state of things as a choice of evils and not as a matter of principle which we would have advocated under other circumstances. Laws to control an institution which has been overthrown and disappeared, are absurdities and should be repealed. Such other laws as are necessary for the protection and control of the freedmen should be enacted without delay. So far as the Journal adopts these views it is right, but when it seeks our indorsement for its opinions before the time when the constitutional amendment became the law of the land, it travels beyond the record and will run against our protest. Upon some of the questions which have agitated the country during the last four years we are disposed to pick our company, and this one of the constitutional amendment is one upon which we are not inclined to accept a partnership with the Journal.

Beyond the regulation of the labor system, we had another important object in the arguments we have used, and that was to get rid of the Freedman's Bureau, and the supervising military care which the Government is now exercising over us. We presume the Bureau is about as good a thing as any thing of the kind could be, but this, unfortunately, does not prevent it from being a nuisance. General Palmer is doubtless as desirable a citizen as one of his class, occupying the position he does, could make himself. We have no complaints to urge against him personally, for report speaks him a very courteous and liberal-minded gentleman, and we have no facts which would authorize us to gainsay public report. But then, General Palmer's presence is a standing menace. It is a living threat of Government vengeance. He is a slumbering volcano in whose bowels repose all the powers of the mightiest Government upon earth, ready to be launched at the heads of all who may incur the displeasure of himself or that of those he represents. Therefore, if it is perfectly consistent with the interests of the Government—and we understand that it will be, so soon as our laws are made to conform to the existing order of things—that General Palmer shall retire from his arduous official duties here, and resume once more the charge of his private interests in Illinois, we shall be both gratified and greatly relieved. For these reasons, we have urged that our laws should be promptly amended, so that they will be satisfactory to the Government and just to all parties. When this is done, we are satisfied that we shall have the pleasure of bidding a long farewell to General Palmer and the Freedmen's Bureau.

☞ Why draw a black line around those laws now said to be defunct, for the mere purpose of stigmatizing the legislation of our fathers?—*Democrat.*

We would draw no black lines around those laws. We would simply remove them from the statute books because they *are* defunct. That is as sufficient reason for removing any laws from the statute book. The Democrat confesses that they are defunct. Why then do they stand among our laws? If we have laws they should be living, vital, active ones; not those which are defunct. All such are a reproach to our Legislature, and the sooner they disappear the better. Why should they be restored? Can the Democrat give any good reason?

☞ The status of Maximilian has at last been officially defined by our Government. In his recent message to Congress President Johnson styles the government of Maximilian the "so-called Mexican Empire." That settles the question of the recognition of the Empire for the present. The Austrian will have to demolish Juarez before he can hope to stand on level ground at Washington.

☞ "If he," Shellaberger, of Ohio, "were asked how long will you keep them," the rebel States, "out if you cannot secure these conditions of return, he would sorrowfully but inexorably answer forever."

"Quoth the Raven 'nevermore!'"

And the Raven's plumage was not blacker than Shellaberger's principles.

What Next?—A proposition has been introduced into Congress for the construction of a postal and military railroad from Washington to New York city. Though we see no mention of eating stations and sleeping cars, we presume they will not be forgotten.

☞ The Evansville Courier has recently been considerably enlarged and greatly improved. We are glad to see such substantial evidence of its well-deserved success.

A Democratic Convention in Kentucky.

In former times the Whig and Democratic parties struggled with varying success for ascendancy in Kentucky politics. On all great questions involving human rights and constitutional principles, the majority of the people sympathized with the fundamental principles of the Democratic party, and that sympathy is at this time more general and decided than it has ever been in the history of the State heretofore.

We do not propose to trace the history of those dark days in which freedom of speech and freedom of the press were annihilated, and the sentiments of the people were unknown or disregarded—days in which men who, inclined to Federal principles, were gradually taught by the wrongs they experienced to look upon the Democratic party in a new light, as the faithful champion of justice, of the rights of States and of citizens.

We go back merely to the time when, at the risk of their liberty and property, the Democrats of the State met in convention at Louisville in June, 1864, and proclaimed their unflinching adherence to the principles of Jefferson and Madison, and their opposition to the whole policy of the Administration, to coercion, usurpation, emancipation and consolidation. That convention, over which the venerable Gov. Wickliffe presided, sent a body of delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, and issued a bold and manly remonstrance against the suppression of the freedom of the press in Kentucky by the military dictator, Burbridge.

The delegates of the Democracy were honorably received at Chicago, and at the same time, the conservative Union party having acquired sufficient respect for Democratic principles to be willing to call their own convention a Democratic one, sent a body of delegates, who, as representatives of a party claiming to be Democratic, were respectfully received into the National Democratic Convention. There were some, it is true, under the Union Democratic banner, who never relinquished their hostility to the Democratic party, although they were compelled by the progress of public opinion to affiliate with the Democracy, and there are still a few individuals of that class, who, although the mass of their party are now in sympathy with the true Democracy, are very anxious to get rid of the name and principles of Democracy, to disorganize the party, to denounce it as a body of factionists, and to head some other movement, under some other name, so as to ignore the only party now extant which has at all times been faithful to constitutional liberty. But the people see plainly that there is, and can be, but one party opposed to Jacobinism, and this party is already a mighty power in the land, with which we must co-operate, unless we wish to aid the Jacobins by weakening the only power that they dread. The country is divided between Jacobinism or radical lawlessness, and constitutionalism or Democracy, and every citizen must, by his political action, aid either one or the other.

The Democratic party, by their convention in 1864, appointed a Central Executive Committee, located at Louisville, authorized in their behalf to agree upon an Electoral ticket for the Presidential election, and to exercise a large discretionary power in watching over the interests of the party, and doing whatever might be necessary in those perilous times. This unusual trust was reposed in the committee because they were known to be men of judgment and capacity, whose fidelity to principle and devotion to Democracy had been tested. This committee, embracing the names of Dr. Buchanan, Samuel L. Geiger, Dr. N. Green, Jeff Brown, O. H. Strattan, E. Craig, W. H. Sparke, Dr. H. Kalfus, with about an equal number of non-resident members, associated as an Advisory Committee, co-operated in the announcement of a McClellan electorial ticket in 1864; but in 1865, not deeming it desirable to hold a Democratic Convention, took no action further than to urge the voters of their party to co-operate in the support of all candidates opposed to Radicalism.

In that campaign the conservative members of the Legislature held a meeting at Frankfort, of which no public notice was given, which was addressed by Senator Powell, and passed resolutions of a democratic character. Thus the election was conducted with a general co-operation of the original and the conservative Democrats, whose principles appeared nearly identical. A central committee, from different parts of the State, was appointed by the Frankfort meeting, and Mr. Harney, of the Democrat, was made its chairman, but we do not believe the committee ever held a meeting to take any action—a natural result, as they were the representatives of nothing but a semi-private, though highly respectable, meeting in the Capital.

We think it is now time that the Democratic Central Committee should appoint a time for the State Convention, which is generally called for by the people. It is necessary to adjust the conflicting claims of candidates; to organize the party; to declare officially its present *status*, and to give assurance to the Democracy of other States that we are not dead or dormant in Kentucky; that we shall sustain the President in his efforts for the restoration of the Union, and endeavor to bring to an end the rule of the Jacobin minority, which has stolen into power by fraud and usurpation.

The Convention ought clearly to be held in Louisville, as it is the most accessible place in the State, and would secure a larger attendance than any other location. To such a convention, candidates, none of whom reside here, would willingly submit their claims, and the nominee would certainly be elected; moreover, such a convention would embody and declare distinctly the present position of Kentucky in reference to national policy.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

Meeting in Nelson County.

At Bardstown, on Jan. 8th, (County Court day,) the people of Nelson county, in pursuance of a call made upon them to express their preference for United States Senator, met on that day. Wm. J. Heady, Esq. on motion was called to the chair, and L. W. Talbott, Esq., appointed Secretary. The Chairman having explained the objects of the meeting, on motion appointed a committee to draft resolutions, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That the Hon. L. W. Powell is the first choice of the people of Nelson county for United States Senator.

Resolved, 2d. That our Senator Wm. Johnson, and our Representative in the lower House of the Kentucky Legislature, James Wood, be and they are both hereby instructed to support Mr. Powell for said office of United States Senator so long as he shall be in nomination before any meeting of members or any joint session of the present Legislature.

Resolved, 3d. That the Democratic papers of the State be requested to publish the above resolutions.

W. J. HEADY, Chairman.
L. W. Talbott, Secretary.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

Meeting in Owen County.

At a meeting of the Democrats of the New Liberty District in the county of Owen, on the 6th day of January, 1866, Dr. James F. Blanton was called to the chair and Newton Williams appointed Secretary.

Col. D. Howard Smith was cordially recommended as a suitable candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

A meeting of the Democratic party will be held at Owenton on the 15th of the present month to organize and appoint delegates to attend a State Convention should one be held.

We are for Col. Smith, but will cordially indorse the nominee of the Democratic Convention of the State.

The Democratic papers of the State are requested to publish.

DR. JAS. F. BLANTON, President.
Newton Williams, Secretary.

☞ Alexander Dumas, the elder, is certainly one of the men of our day who most loves money and despises it. One day ten years ago, he said that he made $700,000 by his pen, and had not $12 in his pocket. Since then he has probably earned $100,000 more, but it is not believed he has a cent in his pocket.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

Legislation for the Freedmen.

Messrs. Editors: It is insisted by Gen. Fisk, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and others, that a new code of laws regulating the rights and duties of free negroes is needed in Kentucky, in consequence of the adoption of the amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery. But to some persons the necessity for such a code is by no means apparent, especially not to the extent claimed. It is a matter of no consequence whether the old slave code be repealed or not. There are now no slaves for it to apply itself to. It has simply ceased to operate for want of subject matter; and the persons freed by operation of the Constitutional Admendment take the *status* of free negroes, under our old system of laws in regard to that class of inhabitants.

We have now, and have had for a long time, in Kentucky a complete system of laws in regard to them, the result of gradual growth and long experience, which has been found to secure the rights and to regulate the duties of that people as well as may be—not perfect, of course, but as perfect as long experience and the wisdom of successive Legislatures can make it. They may make contracts and enforce them in any of the State courts, may purchase and hold any kind of real or personal property, may sue and be sued in any of the courts of the Commonwealth, are liable for infractions of the criminal and penal laws, may marry and be divorced, having the same marital rights as the whites. Paupers among them are to be provided for by the county poor-houses; children not properly cared for may be bound out as apprentices, either by the county courts or their parents. Vagrancy is punishable in them as with the whites. True, they are under certain disabilities. They may not hold office, or vote, or sit upon juries, or testify for or against white persons, or immigrate into this State, or obtain license to vend ardent spirits, or attend the common schools, or intermarry with whites, or be enrolled among the militia of the State. These disabilities experience has pointed out as being necessary for the greatest good to the greatest number, and are thought to be such as exist in many of the Northern States. These suggestions are made in no spirit of opposition to the advancement and prosperity of that race. Slavery is at an end, and Kentucky involuntarily but most effectually assisted in bringing about the result. She can not and ought not to ignore this result of her endeavors. These people are here, and humanity revolts at the idea of expelling them by force. They have the same local attachments as the whites. They have nursed, fed and played with most Kentucky-raised people, and if there is any wrong in the present state of things, they are not responsible for it to any criminal extent. They constitute a large element for weal or for woe, and it is the duty of the State, both in a moral and material sense, to make the most of them possible—to elevate them by teaching industry and sobriety, and morality and good conduct generally; to restrain their vices and evil passions, and to encourage them in proper courses, and make the very best population of them that can be. The happiness of our white people and the material prosperity of the State largely depends upon it. But all this does not necessarily involve a radical change in our laws as to them. There are some changes that readily suggest themselves that should be made at once, and let the rest be the result of experience. The matter most immediately needing the attention of our lawmakers grows out of the fact that marriage among slaves was not recognized by our law—a matter always of serious regret to very many slaveholders themselves. They formerly went together with greater or less religious ceremony, and sometimes with no ceremony at all—and lived and cohabited together as husband and wife, without any civil recognition. They now find themselves free persons, living not in wedlock and their offspring born out of wedlock. These marriages, in form, should, by act of Assembly, be legalized and the offspring of such be declared legitimate, so as to give them full marriage rights and responsibilities. Their own recognition of the marriage relation, as between themselves, since their emancipation, would possibly make a valid marriage at the common law and their children legitimate. But marriage should be a matter of record, and these people, who have lived and cohabited together as husband and wife, should be required to register themselves as such before the Clerk of the County Court or other competent authority, giving names and ages of themselves and their offspring, and such registry made conclusive as to the fact of marriage and paternity of offspring, so that all the rights and responsibilites of the relation of husband and wife and parent and child may be at once fully established and recognized among these people, and these rights and responsibilities may be enforced by the courts of the country. And sufficient penalties should be annexed to insure compliance with the provisions of such a law. Auxiliary to this the law of the State as now applicable to white people in regard to bastardy should also be applied to free negroes and mulattoes.

In another article I may undertake to show that Kentucky has already granted to free negroes and mulattoes—these free by the operation of her own laws—as large a scope of civil rights as is consistent with the "greatest good to the greatest number" of her people, and that the disabilities upon them are necessary and not unjust.

B. A.

Letter from Mrs. Davis.

Mill View, Ga, Dec. 4, 1865.

T. B. Clarke, Secretary and Agent L. S. A. Association:

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your very kind letter in the name of the Ladies' Southern Aid Association, having "for its object the purpose of placing" me "and family in circumstances somewhat commensurate with their estimate of" me and mine, and begging that I will, at my earliest convenience, designate a place to which the means so collected may be conveyed, so that they may "safely and satisfactorily" reach me.

From our desolated and impoverished friends I scarcely expected such an expression of material sympathy, though my powers of gratitude have been almost daily to thank those who have, with so much heart eloquence, plead with the President for him who, though unsuccessful, has given you all he could—his best energies; and whose only hope of future happiness lies in the sweet trust often expressed, that he has not lost your confidence and love. Ignorant of all which his own people have done for him in his painful captivity, his devotion is unabated. "The unfortunate have always been deserted and betrayed, but did ever man have less to complain of when he had lost the power to serve? The multitude are silent; why should they speak save to him who hears best the words most secretly uttered? My own heart tells me the sympathy exists—that the prayers from the family are not hushed. Be loving and confiding still to those from whom I have received more than I deserve; far more official honors than I ever desired. Those for whose cause I suffer are not unworthy of the devotion of all which I had to give." This is the message of love which is sent through prison gates to our own people. I say our people, because both of us have been brought up with you; one of us was born in Mississippi, the other came to her in infancy. These are my own people, and it is a privilege of which no change of circumstances can deprive me. To the accepted prayers of our widows and orphans, our suffering but heroic women, our brave and true men, our innocent little children, I look for the restoration to my little children of their agonized but Christian father. If a merciful Providence so ordain it, we hope to live and die among you, mutually consoling and bearing each other's burdens. I pray God we may not be driven forth from the home of our childhood, "for how can we sing our own song in a strange land?" We would not have our dear friends betrayed by their sympathy into offering, for our use, too much from their own "basket and store." I and mine have, so far, been miraculously cared for and shielded from want. We seem ever environed by the love which is reflected upon us from that which lighted my husband in his dungeon—softened his prison walls with sunny pictures of loving eyes and outstretched arms.

Grief and gratitude seem to impose upon me silence. I would, but cannot say more. I will inclose within this note the names and directions of gentlemen to whom the contributions of which you speak may be inclosed. And instead of the eloquent voice which so often has poured forth his love to his dear people, now mute, I offer a wife's and mother's and a countrywoman's gratitude to you and those you represent.

I have the honor to be, very gratefully and sincerely yours, VARINA DAVIS.

Another Contested Election.—Mr. Harvey Wilson, of Kenton county, has notified Mr. S. D. Shutt that he will contest his seat in the Legislature. Mr. W. claims that he received a majority of fifteen votes in the West Covington precinct, where it was falsely reported the polls were not opened. He also claims that in several precincts where he would undoubtedly have received a majority of votes the polls were purposely kept closed. If the race is run over there can be no doubt whatever of the triumphant election of Mr. Wilson. Mr. Benton, who will unquestionably be ousted from his seat as State Senator from this county, as soon as the Legislature meets, will also be badly beaten if he dares to make the race again.—[Cin. Enquirer.

☞ The Dalles (Oregon) papers say that enough of liquor has been sent across the mountains to keep every human being in Montana drunk all winter.

☞ The total defalcation by subordinates in the Paymaster General's department is about half a million.

The Attempt to Burn New York—Case of Robert Martin—Evidence of General Whittaker, of Kentucky, Martin's Counsel—A Scene in Court—Personal Allusions.

[From the New York Herald, January 6th.]

Yesterday the examination into the case of Robert Martin, who is charged with having attempted to fire the city of New York on the 27th of November, 1864, was resumed before Commissioner Osborn, in the United States District Court. Mr. Courtney, United States Assistant District Attorney, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was defended by Mr. W. C. Whittaker, of Kentucky, who has been a general in the Union service.

The first and only witness was General Whittaker, who protested against being examined, on the ground that as statements had been made to him by the prisoner in the nature of privileged communications, as between counsel and client, it would not be right for him to disclose them in any investigation of this kind.

Mr. Courtney said he would examine General Whittaker as to certain matters he wished to be informed upon respecting the prisoner.

General Whittaker was then sworn and examined as follows: I reside in Louisville, Kentucky; I have known the prisoner since the 1st of October, and have known him by reputation for two or three years.

Q. Where did the prisoner reside in 1864, and what was his business or occupation? A. My answer is that I am counsel for Robert Martin; I am his legal adviser; I know nothing of him of my own personal knowledge except what I have detailed; all the information I have in reference to the defendant, by which I could respond to the questions propounded to me, has been derived from statements made by him to me as privileged communications between counsel and client, and for this reason I respectfully decline answering the question.

Q. Who employed you? A. I was first addressed by letter from Mr. Martin, sent to me by the military authorities of the prison, and I was then employed by the brother of Martin, who was an officer in the federal service.

Q. Did you consult with the brother of the defendant as to the affairs of the defendant at Louisville? A. If you mean as to his criminality or innocence, I did not.

Q. Did the brother of the defendant at any time inform you that the defendant was at any time an officer in the Confederate army during the rebellion? A. If he did I do not recollect it; my impression is that he did not.

Q. Did you ascertain the fact that he was, during the rebellion, an officer of the Confederate government? A. If I did I do not now recollect it.

Q. Did the prisoner state or inform you that he was an officer of the Confederate government, and, if so, where and when? A. I decline respectfully to answer as to any communication that has passed between me and Mr. Martin as counsel and client, it being laid down in the legal authorities that where a man employed counsel to defend him what passed between them would be privileged communications, and the relations that thus existed between them could not be violated by any court. The position assumed by the District Attorney would utterly preclude a man from the benefit of counsel before the charge against him was proved. If a man were taken up for the crime of murder before the examining court, and had obtained counsel to defend him, and had made communications to the counsel under the expectation that he would be tried, and that it was found that the charge of murder could not be maintained, but that a charge of manslaughter could, the charges being separate and distinct, would it therefore be assumed that, having made those communications under the expectation that he would be charged, counsel was at liberty to come into court and give evidence respecting them? This would be contrary to law and a betrayal of the secrecy that was absolutely necessary.

Mr. Courtney said he would waive the question for the present.

The examination of the witness was then resumed. He said—I know Colonel Martin by reputation before he employed me as counsel.

Q. What was his reputation in the federal army and in Kentucky as to his being a Confederate officer? A. I do not recollect to have heard what position he held in the Confederate army; I always heard him called a brave, daring, humane man, who treated with the utmost kindness all prisoners whom the fate of war threw into his hands; his reputation was that of an honorable, brave foe.

Q. When you use the word "foe" explain what you mean. A. I mean by that a soldier of the Confederate army—an enemy to our government.

Q. In alluding to the prisoner all along you call him Colonel Martin. A. That is the name given to him by his friends, and I gave him the title as a matter of respect.

Q. Was the matter of respect the only reason why you gave him that title? A. I have already answered that question; I have given the reason why I have given him that title.

Court—Was it altogether a matter of respect? A. No, sir.

Mr. Courtney—Do you not know that the reputation of the prisoner in Louisville and among those who knew him was notorious as having been an officer and soldier in the Confederate army during the rebellion or some time during the rebellion? A. I do not think I ever heard half a dozen persons speak of Martin in my life; I do not know that his reputation was notorious as an officer; I have heard him spoken of in the manner I have already detailed as a soldier, and I have frequently heard him spoken of as a soldier in the rebel army; what his position was did not seem to be understood.

Q. Have you not frequently stated in this city, since you have been here, that Martin was one of the most active and daring of men in the Confederate army? A. I believe I have stated several times that Martin had the reputation of being one of the bravest and most highminded soldiers in the Confederate service; I believe I may have possibly used the word "officer" to some persons —to the District Attorney.

Mr. Courtney—Not to me. You only said be was a humane man.

Witness—This information as to Martin was derived from the estimate in which he was held in Kentucky.

Mr. Courtney—Do you know whether or not he was reputed to have been with Davis and with Lee at the time of the surrender of the latter and the capture of the former? A. I do not think I ever heard any one say anything on that subject; I have heard that he was included in the general amnesty that was offered at the surrender of the army.

Q. What amnesty do you allude to? A. The one that was given at the time of the surrender of Lee's and Johnston's armies.

Q. From whom did you hear that? A. I do not remember; I heard several speak of it; my impression is that I heard the prisoner say so, and I may have heard others say so, but I do not recollect.

Q. When and where did you hear the prisoner say so? A. In Louisville, and my best impression is that the statement is contained in a written application that has gone to the President.

Q. Have you seen that application? A. Yes; and I was the bearer of that application to the President; I have read it.

Q. Was the petition signed by the prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. Having seen that petition signed by the prisoner, and read it, are you still willing to swear that you have no information or knowledge as to the prisoner having been in the Confederate service during the rebellion? A. I can only refer to the paper, and take its contents as part of my answer.

A SCENE IN COURT—PERSONAL ALLUSIONS.

Mr. Courtney—I must say that your answers are more ingenious than candid.

The witness said he would not tolerate such language. The questions put to him were calculated to put him in a false position.

Mr. Courtney replied that he was there in the discharge of a public duty, and he did not think that he had put any question that was not proper.

The witness—If you use the language you have addressed to me you should do it on the street.

The Court—I cannot allow this personal altercation.

Mr. Courtney—There is no personal altercation.

Witness—I ask the Court to call him to order.

Mr. Courtney—This General is used to this bullying in Kentucky.

Court—I call you to order.

Mr. Courtney—He is here, now, in another place, and his insults and threats have no force on me. I repeat again, his answers were more ingenious than candid, and every one who has heard his testimony will say so. This attempt to bully me will have no effect on me. I have seen this before, and if done again I will resent it in a way that the Court may not desire to have repeated here.

Witness—As to his personal allusions, I will only add that the street is the only proper place to settle them.

Court—Go on with the examination. As to the remarks or criticism of the District Attorney, they are merely his opinions and have no effect on me; but you (the witness) are entitled to protection.

Witness—I ask no protection.

Court—The District Attorney has a right to criticize the testimony if he does it in a way that is not personal.

Witness—He has criticized my testimony while I was under examination.

The Court intimated that it would require the attendance of the Marshal in case of any apprehensions of violence.

Mr. Courtney—There is no fear of that; a barking dog does not bite.

Witness—That is good to a man who has stood on the battle-field in front of the enemy.

The Court desired that the examination should be proceeded with, and it was accordingly recamed.

The question as to the prisoner's position in the Southern army was then repeated.

Witness—The only answer I can give is what I have stated already.

Mr. Courtney pressed for an answer.

Witness—It admits of explanation.

Court—It is a proper question, and calls for an answer.

Witness—The only evidence of his being in the Confederate service I have is from hearsay; I have no personal knowledge, and what is in the petition signed by the prisoner, I regard as hearsay—as a mere statement made by him for the purposes of pardon.

Q. Do you recollect the language in which that statement or petition commenced? A. I do not recollect.

Q. Do you recollect, after the address to the President, "I, Robert M. Martin, late an officer in the Confederate army," or words to that effect? A. I do not recollect the manner in which the petition began; I carried the petition to the President and presented it to him in person; I do not recollect that I signed Martin's petition.

Q. What was the petition for? A. It was asking the President's pardon for any offense the prisoner may have committed against the Government; if there was any thing else in the petition I do not remember.

Q. Did you know or learn from the petition what offenses the prisoner had committed against the Government for which he asked pardon? A. I do not recollect what the offenses set forth in that petition were; it was, as I recollect, a general petition for pardon.

Q. Do you know or have you heard what battles the prisoner was engaged in during the rebellion? A. My impression is I heard him say he was at the battle of Chickamauga; I was there in command under General Steedman; I was shot in the body; I understood from the prisoner that he was fighting in the Confederate army.

Q. In what capacity was he fighting? A. He did not tell me; I do not know if he was at the battle of Shiloh; I did not see him there.

To the Court—In all the communications and reports I have heard about Martin I did hear him termed Colonel; I did not see his name in any reports of the battles; I heard Colonel Bristow say he had fought Martin.

The Court said it thought right to say that any one who had heard the testimony of the witness must come to the conclusion that the prisoner held some commission in the Confederate army—some rank—what it was he could not say.

After some explanations from the witness and Mr. Courtney in regard to the criticisms of the latter on the testimony of the former the witness was recalled, and said, in reply to Mr. Courtney, he had seen Martin write once, and had received a letter from him; he did not know he would be able to identify his handwriting if it were put in; he had seen Martin write a name in a memorandum book; there was a difference in his handwriting, which might arise from the pen; he did not know his writing from other writing.

The further examination was adjourned to Friday next.

Letter from Raphael Semmes to His Brother, Samuel M. Semmes.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

We have been furnished with the following letter, written by Raphael Semmes, late commander of the Confederate cruiser Alabama, and now awaiting trial in this city, written by him in August last to his brother, Samuel M. Semmes, at Cumberland, Md.:

Mobile, August 12, 1865.

My Dear Brother—The cessation of the war leaves me at liberty to renew my correspondence with you, without subjecting you to suspicion and annoyance; and I need not say to you how grateful to the yearnings of my heart is this long suspended privilege. You have been frequently in my thoughts during our unfortunate struggle, and I have often felt much solicitude on your account, lest a part of the odium and ill will which a zealous performance of my duty has called down upon my head from a "mad nation" should attach to you and your family, and operate to your injury. I have no doubt hat that the prejudice against me was the secret of the barbarous and malignant persecution of your son, of which I heard only a few days since from my wife's friend and relation, Mrs. Judge Spencer, of Cincinnati. I have never inquired as to your opinions and conduct during the war, being content to leave you the same liberty of choice and action that I claimed for myself. I knew that whatever you did, you would do like a man of honor, and I rested satisfied. Besides, you had been for some time retired from active life by your want of health. As for myself, I have nothing to regret, save only the loss of our independence. My conscience, which is the only earthly tribunal of which a good man should be afraid, bears me witness of the uprightness of my intention in choosing my course, when, with many regrets, I severed my connection with the old Government and hastened to the defense of my home and section; and now, upon reviewing the whole of my subsequent career, I can see no act with which I have to reproach myself as unbecoming a man of honor and a gentleman. I approved the secession movement of the Southern States, though I had no agency in it. I thought that a separation of these two sections of our Republic, which had been engaged in a deadly moral conflict for thirty years, would ultimately result to the great advantage of them both. The world was wide enough for them to live apart, and peace, I thought, would be the fruit of their mutual independence of each other. Although I cared very little about the institution of slavery, I thought that the subordinate position of the inferior race was its proper position. I believed that the doctrine of States' rights was the only doctrine which would save our Republic from the fate of all other Republics that had gone before us in the history of the world. I believed that this doctrine had been violated, and that it would never be sufficiently respected by the controlling masses of the Northern section to prevent them from defacing, with sacrilegious hands, our national bond of union whensoever its letter was meant to guard the peculiar rights of the South. Believing this, there was but one course which a faithful Southern man could pursue and maintain his self-respect. I pursued that course. When the alternative was presented to me of adhering to the allegiance due to my State or to the United States, I chose the former. Having taken my side, I gave it zealous and earnest support. I spent four years in active service, and only ceased to labor for my cause when it was no longer possible. I rendered this service without ever having treated a prisoner otherwise than humanely, and I may say often kindly, and without ever having committed an act of war at any time, or in any manner, which was not sanctioned by the laws of war; yet my name will probably go down to posterity in the untruthful histories that will be written by bigoted and venal historians as a sort of Bluebeard or Captain Kidd. But I am content, my brother. My conscience is clear; my self-respect has been preserved, and my sense of manhood remains unimpaired. I think, too, the South will be content, notwithstanding her immense losses and sacrifices. If she had yielded to the intolerable exactions of Northern selfishness and fanaticism, without appealing to the arbitrament of war, she would have played a craven and unworthy part. It is better to lose everything than our honor and manhood. I know you will believe me, my brother, when I tell you that I should feel greatly humbled, in my own opinion, were I this day entitled to wear an Admiral's flag in the old navy, and in possession of all the means and appliances of wealth, if I thought my honors and rewards had been gained by a sacrifice of creed. The preservation of my own self-respect is infinitely preferable to all such gains. I have come out of the war poor, but, God willing, I shall make a support for my family. The President treats me as an outlaw, unworthy of amnesty. I have nothing to say.

If I am deemed unworthy to be a citizen, I can remain in my native land as an alien. A magnanimous people would have passed an act of general amnesty, it being absurd and ridiculous to talk about rebels and traitors in connection with such a revolution as has swept over the length and breadth of this land, in which States, and not individuals merely, were the actors. But enough of this subject. I am still in Mobile, but it is yet uncertain where I shall go, or what I shall do. If I save five or six thousand dollars out of the wreck of my affairs, it will be fully as much as I expect. I think of retiring into the country, where upon a small farm I can live in obscurity and peace, the few years that remain to me. My children are all grown; are well educated, and will be able, if the worst comes to the worst, to take care of themselves.

Remember me kindly to your family, my dear brother, and let me hear from you. We have become old men. We have both had our troubles, but the chain of affection which binds me to you remains unaffected by the cares of the world, and is as bright now as when we slept in each other's arms.

Your affectionate brother,
R. SEMMES.

Address "R. Semmes, Esq."

Morality of Confederate Soldiers.—In all the cases we have known to come before the committing magistrate of the parish, since the surrender of the Confederate armies, we have not heard of a single soldier of those armies, being arraigned for anything that would disgrace a gentleman. Occasionally one may be brought up for some slight indiscretion, but even that is very rare. This fact upsets all pre-conceived ideas in regard to the effect of camp life upon men, or, at least, the Southern army has proved a remarkable exception to the hypothesis, that military life is injurious to individual morals. We know several instances, ourselves, of young men, who, when they entered the army, were inclined much to dissipation and reckless behavior, have returned models of sobriety, industry, and economy; and so universal has been the good conduct of returned soldiers, that, in his charge to the Grand Jury, Monday, Judge Abel considered it his duty to compliment that class of population upon their orderly and exemplary behavior.—[New Orleans Crescent.

☞ The present wealth of the British Islands is estimated at thirty-six thousand millions of dollars.

The Mexican Question.

[Paris (Dec. 15) Correspondence of London News.]

Mexicans in Paris, and Mexicans who ought to know what they are talking about, say that Hidalgo, Maximilian's Envoy to this Court, strong in other strength than his own, has gone to the city of Mexico to give his sovereign a good "wigging" on the part of the Emperor Napoleon. I have heard the strong expression used that the Emperor is "disgusted" with his protege. Putting together a good many small indications, I have come to a conclusion—which, however, I cannot put higher than a conjectural one—that France and the United States will, in a friendly way, hit upon a plan for giving full scope to the Monroe doctrine without hurting the dignity of France. I take the following propositions as being pretty nearly beyond doubt:

First—That the, to France, unexpected suppression of the Southern rebellion has put an end to any projects which the Emperor may have conceived of patronizing the Latin race, as opposed to the Anglo-Saxon, on the American continent; and that in conformity with the unmistakable wishes of his people, he desires nothing so much as to withdraw his army from Mexico, provided he can do so without any semblance of disgrace.

Second—That the Emperor Maximilian is thoroughly convinced that he cannot keep his empire without the support of French bayonets, and

Third—That the United States, though thoroughly resolved not permanently to endure a monarchical government on the American continent maintained by a European army, most sincerely desire not to go to war with France.

Under these circumstances, I believe that the name of Iturbide may be made use of in a way conducive to the views of all parties. The mother of the infant lately said to have been adopted by Maximilian is now in Paris, and working with all a mother's zeal to advance the interests of her child. How to conciliate Juarez is, perhaps, a difficulty; but I do not think that an insuperable one. If but a few weeks of peaceable and orderly government could be obtained under the flag of a "native" prince named Iturbide, just while the French troops were embarking at Vera Cruz for France, appearances would be preserved, and whether the Iturbide dynasty lasted or not, the attempt to set him up would, doubtless, very well answer the purpose of his parent and guardian, besides launching in the world the present representative of a very transient monarchy with a new impetus. I have been a little speculative in these remarks, but I feel quite safe in asking you to watch the name of Iturbide.

The French Government, in the arrangement which I think likely, will make a great point of preventing the repudiation of Maximilian's loans.

Debased Coin—A Large Amount in Circulation.

[From the Boston Herald.]

It is stated that debased gold is on the market to a considerable amount. Its withdrawal as circulation has given time to experts in counterfeiting to manufacture large quantities of filled coin, which are now around in circulation. The payment of custom duties in gold, in consequence of the scarcity of demand notes, keeps the false coin in company with the genuine, and the counterfeits are so well made that none but experts can detect them. The proportion of the filled coin now in use is not large, as compared with the genuine currency, but it is nevertheless true that few of the men handling it know whether the coin is genuine or not, and the uninitiated cannot possibly detect the work of the tamperers. At the New York custom house almost every day the filled pieces are sent in for payment of duties. The discovery of these pieces is followed immediately by cutting them in halves with a chisel, when they are returned to their owners. The use of gold certificates, thus limiting the handling of the coin, will materially narrow the field of operations in the bogus article. The system of filling, as now practiced, is said to have originated some years ago in California, and was first detected in England in the process of melting the coin. The business is now, if possible, more carefully and also more extensively conducted. The process is to split the coin, to take from the center one-third to one half, and in some cases a larger proportion of the gold, which is carefully weighed, and an equal amount of platina or alloy of platina of an inferior quality, put in its place—in what manner is not precisely understood. The sides of the coin are then closed, the edge is remilled, and the whole of the work is so accurately done that not only the weight of the piece remains unchanged but the size remains the same or so nearly that the difference is not perceptible, and what is most singular, the "ring" is perfectly clear. This test, therefore, which is generally employed to detect spurious coin is quite useless, although some experts think they can by this means observe and detect the filled pieces. The milling of the coin most frequently reveals its character. At the present rate of premium, five to six dollars' worth of gold can be taken from a $10 gold piece, while the filling is estimated to be worth about four dollars per ounce—one-fifth, perhaps, of the value of the metal abstracted. The skill with which this fraud is committed constitutes its chief danger, but it is by no means likely that any large proportion of our gold will ever be debased.

U. S. Senators from Florida.

The Savannah papers announce the election of Provisional Governor William Marvin and Wilk Call, Esq., as Senators from Florida.

Gov. Marvin was originally a citizen of New York, and held for many years the position of U. S. Judge for the Southern District of Florida, until transferred from that position to the Chief Magistracy of the State by the appointment of the President.

Mr. Call is a young man who has won distinction for himself in the legal profession. He is a nephew of the late Hon. R. K. Call, so long Governor of the Territory of Florida, and a member of the military family of Gen. Jackson, when that Territory was acquired from Spain.

The Freedmen.

The testimony we get so far is nearly unanimous to the effect that the freedmen, since the holidays, have been generally busy in securing situations, and manifest a commendable disposition to go to work. The town is pretty well cleared of idlers. The wages generally stipulated for are about ten dollars per month for men and six to eight for women, according to situation and ability, the greater part of the money to be paid on Christmas, but enough allowed along during the year to buy necessary clothing, &c. Rents, food, fuel, the customary "truck" or garden patch to be furnished free of cost to the laborer. Some planters, very wisely, as we think, hold out as further inducements to activity a certain per centum on the cotton product or prizes of clothes to the most active and faithful. The plan of operations varies more or less on every farm, and the man who has a good reputation as a provider and a humane and careful master, is now getting the benefit of it in his ability to secure a choice of hands.

The planters generally feel much more sanguine of being able to produce fair crops than they did a few weeks ago, and we do most ardently hope they may not be disappointed. Midsummer and early fall will bring the test, and it is going to require patience, forbearance, sound discretion and timely and judicious encouragement to weather the summer solstice, when work drives and the sun burns. We think the result will be mixed. Probably a good many will fail partially and some altogether—so much will depend on good management. If the farmers can raise half a crop they will produce in Georgia a value this year somewhere between fifty and a hundred millions of dollars currency, which will go far "to build up the waste places," and make a fast business.—[Macon Journal.

Internal Revenue.

Ass'r's Office U. S. Internal Revenue,
Third District of Georgia,
Augusta, Dec. 20, 1865.

Sir: I am constrained to write you in relation to a repeal or modification of the test oath so far as it relates to internal revenue officers, at least assessors in Southern States.

I have labored assiduously to find competent men who could take the oath for assistants and failed to find any such, except in a single case, in my district, comprising twenty-three of the most populous counties in the State. I have organized my district by allowing my assistants to take the oath of office and allegiance, and proceed to the discharge of their duties, trusting to Congress to provide for their payment as directed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Many of the men are much reduced in circumstances by the war, and stand in imperative need of their pay in order to provide for their families, and, indeed, some of them will be compelled soon to resign their places in order to engage in some business that will yield them ready money on which to live.

I am satisfied that unless something is done in this matter immediately I shall be unable to assess taxes in my district. If Congress would so modify the oath as far as it relates to the officers of Internal Revenue and the Postoffice Department down here, I am sure it would be regarded everywhere and prove to be a patriotic measure, in which both North and South are equally interested. Unless something of the kind is done I am at a loss to know what to do.

Respectfully, J. BOWLES,
Assessor 3d district of Georgia.
Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Sec'y of Treas.

☞ The Glasgow (Mo.) Advertiser of Thursday last says tobacco buyers have been very busy in Howard county, during the past four weeks, and are buying at from $5 to $15. Mr. Butler, of Glasgow, had purchased upwards of 200,000 pounds, at an average of about $9 50 per hundred pounds.

☞ New York and Ohio are both publishing State military histories.

Colonel W. P. D. Bush.

[From the Hancock (Ky.) Messenger.]

It will be seen that our worthy fellow-countryman and able Representative Col. W. P. D. Bush is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals. A more accomplished Clerk and methodical business man could not be selected in the State, and a loftier and purer gentleman could not be found in this or any other State.

We see but one objection that could be urged against Colonel Bush, and that is, if once elected, and the people and bar of the State become acquainted with his merits as a business man, they will be unwilling to dispense with his services in that position at the end of his term.

Colonel Bush is not only entitled to the office, but has as strong claims upon the people of the State for past services rendered them as any other aspirant to the office can have.

In this connection we publish the following article taken from the Owensboro Monitor of the 19th July last; we would not be understood as publishing the article with any reference to the merits or demerits of Judge Yeaman, but purely with reference to the history of the transactions as connected with Colonel Bush, and we can vouch for its truthfulness as far as it relates to the services of Col. Bush.

The Hon. George Yeaman and some of his friends claim that the people of the Second Congressional district are mainly indebted to him alone for being relieved from the draft last fall. A simple and true statement of the facts as they occurred will show to whom the people of this district and State are indebted in this matter.

About the first of October last, the citizens of Daviess county paid (we believe) Judge Yeaman's expenses and sent him to Louisville to see if he could not procure from the Provost Marshal General an order giving to Daviess county credit for such negroes as had left the county and gone into the Federal army. He failed to accomplish anything and returned home expressing the opinion that it would be impossible to do anything; that the draft, oppressive as it was, would have to go on and that the only thing to be done would be for the drafted men to go into the service or put in substitutes.

A day or two after Judge Yeaman returned to Owensboro from Louisville, Col. W. P. D. Bush, of Hancock county, being interested in securing some relief to his county, which had been heavily drafted, came down to Owensboro and explained to a number of our citizens of Daviess county a plan by which he was confident the people of Kentucky could be relieved from draft. Colonel Bush said he had discovered on the rolls for Hancock county the names of a number of men twice and some three times enrolled; also the names of many persons who were over age, under age, and non-residents of the county; persons who were dead and many who were in the rebel army, and some who were in the Federal army, and also all the enrolled negroes who had run off or gone into service. He informed our citizens that he was going to Washington City, and that he was confident he could obtain an order to have the enrollments corrected by striking off the names of those improperly enrolled, thereby reducing the enrollments, and that the quota of each county should also be reduced in the same proportion.

Colonel Bush obtained evidence showing the errors in the enrollment of Hancock county which struck off about one-half of the number enrolled in his county. After explaining his plans to several of our leading citizens and convincing them of the strong probability of his success, he urged them to send Judge Yeaman with him to Washington City to assist him in securing the order he desired.

The citizens of Daviess county made up an amount of money to pay Judge Yeaman's expenses to Washington. He at first refused to go, but at the urgent request of Colonel Bush and many citizens of Daviess county he consented, (the expenses being paid him in advance,) and he did go on to Washington in company with Col. Bush. Together they called on the Provost Marshal General and the President, and obtained just such an order from Gen. Fry, Provost Marshal General, as Colonel Bush told the citizens of Owensboro he intended to apply for.

Now, who is entitled to the credit? Col. Bush, of Hancock, originated the plan, prepared all the evidence, and everything that was done was done at his instance, and on his suggestion and at his request, Judge Yeaman was sent with him to Washington city.

Still more. After the enrollment in the various counties had been corrected, and the quotas reduced in accordance with the order obtained by Messrs. Bush and Yeaman, at Washington city, the Provost Marshal General of Kentucky, at Louisville, for an order releasing the drafted men in Hancock county; and failing to get the order, he proceeded again to Washington city and obtained from Gen. Fry an order which relieved all the counties in which the quota had been filled, after correcting the enrollments and reducing the quota, as required by the order obtained by Messrs. Bush and Yeaman.

About the first of December last Messrs. Alf. Allen, of Breckinridge, C. D. Pennebaker, State Agent, Geo. H. Yeaman and W. P. D. Bush, all then at Washington City, had several interviews with the President and heads of departments and obtained an order stopping the draft in Kentucky.

Then is all this is modestly claimed by and in behalf of Judge Yeaman and with what amount of justice, the public can determine for themselves.

Colonel Bush originated the only plan which accomplished any permanent good to the State, and devoted his entire time for about three months, in carrying his plans into effect, and when we consider the vast number of drafted men who were relieved by his energy and perseverance in making two trips to Washington City, and the many thousands of dollars which were saved to the citizens of Kentucky by his efforts, we can better imagine than feel the lasting obligations the people of this State are under to him, and also how much they are indebted to him as well as how little to the Hon. Geo. H. Yeaman, for whom so much is claimed; and whilst we do not feel desirous of detracting from Judge Yeaman any credit that is due him for his solicitude in the welfare of the district at that time, it must be admitted that he accomplished very little, and it is but right that justice should be done Colonel Bush and the facts made public.

Petroleum.

The following oil item we copy from the Glasgow (Ky.) Times, of the 11th:

Mr. Harrison, just arrived from Eagle creek, a tributary of Obey's river, informs us that the Eagle Creek Company struck the other day a flowing well, which promises to be a "big thing." The well is situated three or four miles above the mouth of the creek, and the oil flowed freely enough to cover its surface all the way to the river. The oil is said to be of excellent quality. This is in the neighborhood of the well of Messrs. Beck & Bybee, on Obed's, of which we made mention some time ago, as having struck oil.

The well on the Hammer farm near this place is being tubed, and is thought to promise a fine yield. The last strike was made on last Saturday.

The Times well is being tubed with a most hopeful prospect ahead. The oil is of the finest quality, exceedingly mobile and of the color of amber. Competent judges pronounce it the very finest.

The well on the Sikes farm has ceased boring and is making preparations to pump. The showing encourages the opinion that it will be a splendid success. Its yield is also of the quality last mentioned above.

We have heard nothing recently from the "Henry," on Raccoon creek. At last accounts it was pumping satisfactorily.

We have heard of a number of other strikes lately, but have not obtained sufficiently definite information to give particulars.

☞ A curious and cruel way of cooking turtles appears in a Chinese cookery book. The turtle is placed in a vessel of water, on the fire, with a lid over it, having an aperture of such size and so arranged that the turtle can just get his head out, and within the reach of highly spiced wine. As the temperature of the water increases, so does his thirst, and he gradually goes on drinking the seasoned fluid until the heat kills him, by which time his whole system has become impregnated with the vinous aromatic seasoning, and a flavor, described as delicious, is imparted to the flesh.

Tobacco.—We are informed that the crop of 1865 has nearly all been sold in the neighborhood of Glasgow, Fayette, Roanoke, the Forks of Chariton, and on the Bluffs, at prices ranging from $10 to $18 per 100 pounds. We have heard of no sales in this part of the county, and have been told that no offers have been made. The farmers are holding off for the above quoted prices, and propose to prise themselves unless they get their prices.—[Brunswick (Mo.) paper.

☞ General Armistead L. Long, one of General Lee's staff, and subsequently in the Confederate States artillery, has the superintendency of the second section of the James River and Kanawha Canal.

☞ A little boy of fourteen and a little girl of twelve years eloped from Wallingford, Conn.

☞ The first printers were Titans, and there are still a good many "tight ones" among them.

☞ Why is a chicken pie like a gunsmith's store? Because it contains fowl-in-pieces.

☞ Ladies' wigs were found [illegible] in the dead letter office in Washington.

☞ Punch recommends volumes of smoke as the best study for a fire brigade.

☞ At a late public ball in Vienna an officer became entangled by the crinoline of his partner, and, in falling, broke one of his legs; the lady rolling over him in her turn, fell on the other leg and fractured it likewise.

WEEKLY CORIUER.

WEDNESDAY...JANUARY 17, 1866.

The Courier, the Democrat and the Convention.

Our call upon the Executive Committee to designate a time and place for a Democratic Convention, has elicited a furiously amusing editorial in the Democrat, which the writer takes care to say was not written by Mr. Harney. The article, however, bears sufficient intrinsic evidence that Mr. Harney did not write it—it has little of the simplicity and common sense of Mr. Harney. It looks as if the writer, under some unusual stimulus, was endeavoring to stand on his head, and see everything upside down and wrong end foremost. We might pass it by without notice, but for the fact that anything published in a newspaper will be read by many, who are not acquainted with the subject, and may therefore be deceived.

The writer seems, or affects, to think that the COURIER wants to start a new party on the basis of supporting President Johnson, that it wants to affiliate with the Louisville Journal and to read out of the Democratic party certain members who are not sound, with more of similar nonsense, which the responsible editor of the Democrat would not have writen, for he well knows that the COURIER is now, and has been, more irreconcilably hostile to the Radical party and the Journal party than the Democrat is, or ever was. Our aim has been to concentrate in a solid body the Democratic and Constitutional party in this State, and to overthrow entirely that radical and semi-radical party represented by the Frankfort Commonwealth and the Louisville Journal. In this aim we expected the co-operation of the Democrat; and we respectfully ask that it shall henceforth abstain from misrepresenting our position and purposes, which, if we understand the Democrat rightly, are not substantially different from its own.

When we spoke of a few individuals who voted with the Democratic party in the McClellan campaign, but who are now anxious to disorganize the party, and who speak of its leaders as factionists, and the party in Kentucky as a faction, we referred, as we had in previous editorials, to the Louisville Journal and politicians who follow it. They are the only persons to whom such expressions could possibly apply, and as for expelling them from the party we made no such suggestion. They have expelled themselves, and will never again claim a position in the Democratic ranks. The expression at which the writer catches as the ground of his misconception—"there are some, it is true, under the Union Democratic banner who never relinquished their hostility to the Democratic party"—was a misprint; "*are*" should have been "*were*," referring to the time of the McClellan campaign as any one might see from the context of the article.

If the Democrat really desires the harmony of the party in Kentucky, it must abstain from suggesting that the COURIER is hostile to any portion of that party—a suggestion utterly unwarranted and inexcusable. We know of no material differences among the men in this State who stand firmly against radicalism—they will not be divided upon any past issues. The COURIER will not make any such division—the Democrat must not. Differences of opinion upon minor points should never interfere with the concerted action of a party against the common enemy.

The contest is between the President, laboring for restoration of the Union, and the Radicals—which shall we support? The idea of supporting the President in his *entire* policy is not Democratic; it belongs to the Journal—but to help him in his war with the Radicals and to assure him that all his good deeds will be liberally and gratefully appreciated by the Democratic party, is surely our duty at this time.

The over-zealous writer in the Democrat assumes that Mr. Harney and his committee, appointed by a Frankfort caucus, are the sole representatives of the Democratic party, and that if anybody else should call a Democratic convention it would produce a "schism" in the party. This is sheer nonsense; who would make the "schism" unless the Democrat should oppose the convention? We believe the party would readily respond to any call from any well known and reliable body of Democrats—and we do not think we have made any mistake in calling upon the only Central Democratic Executive Committee in the State, which was appointed by a Democratic State Convention with plenary powers. Mr. Harney certainly does not claim autocratic command of the party to order or forbid its meeting. He has not chosen to issue a call. We do not know why the Central Committee should not act. If they do not act in the premises, the members of the Legislature might, with great propriety, make a call, and probably would; and if the members should not act, the Democrats of Louisville might take the matter in hand and invite the Democracy of the State to meet them in council here. There will be a Convention—that is, we think, a fixed fact, and we trust it will organize and combine the entire strength of the opponents of Radicalism.

We hope the Democrat will do us the justice to state our position correctly, and henceforth aim its blows at Radicalism, instead of discovering and magnifying all possible or imaginary differences among Democrats.

Southern Indebtedness.

The New York merchants are getting somewhat excited on the subject of the debts due them in the South, contracted before the war, and are about to make a move to get Congress to interpose its authority and prevent such legislation in the States as will put their claims in jeopardy through the operation of the statutes of limitations. We think that these gentlemen are making their appeal in the wrong quarter. The Government has just given the Southern people a lesson on the subject of paying their debts which they will not be likely to forget. It forced them to repudiate their State debts and give a pledge that they would not hereafter pay them. This was a very bad example, and was well calculated to grow into practice as a precedent and be pleaded in justification of the morality and right of other repudiations.

It is very certain that the Southern people are not now able to pay their old debts even if they were so disposed. The majority of them had their fortunes wrecked in the rebellion, and are now financially prostrate. In the large majority of cases it is probable that the Southern creditors were compelled to report the amount of their Northern liabilities to the Confederate Government, and pay over the amounts under the sequestration act. It will probably be urged that this is no discharge of the debt. Perhaps not. But it certainly to that extent impaired the ability of the debtor to pay, and probably disinclines him now to do it. We believe, however, that the large majority of Southern men, if fairly treated and reasonably indulged, will pay up what they owe. Some of them have a little money now, but if they pay their debts they will have nothing to commence business with and no means of supporting their families. The anxiety for stay laws in the South, no doubt, grows out of the apprehension that Northern creditors will push their claims and exhaust the resources of the country and take all the money out of it. If the Northern creditors were not manifesting such an eagerness to get their money, there would not be so much anxiety South for stay laws.

THE MERCER BANNER.—We have received the first number of a very elegantly-printed and carefully-edited weekly publication of the above caption. It is issued from Harrodsburg by Tom. B. Carter, a young gentleman of fine capacity and thorough practical knowledge of the publishing business. We wish Mr. Carter and his excellent paper the very greatest success, both pecuniarily and politically. Our merchants will find the Mercer Banner a very remunerative advertising medium.

MORE PETROLEUM ON THE CUMBERLAND. Our article On 'Change this morning furnishes more oil developments in that great oil region watered by the upper Cumberland, the most prolific oil region in the country, Pit Hole, Pa., not excepted. The new wells are located some above and others below Burksville.

The Democrat and the President's Policy.

We must add, too, that the Democrats will not sustain the President in his particular scheme of restoration. The scheme presented by the meeting which the Courier underrates, based upon the Sherman and Johnston treaty of surrender, is the one which the Democracy of this State is pledged to support. So far as his scheme accords with that, the only true one, the President will be supported by the Democratic party and no further.

We cannot but regret that the Democrat has been driven, by its mistaken desire to be regarded as specially intense upon the question of Southern Rights, into a position so entirely at war with the true interests of the Southern States, and the Democratic party, as is indicated in the paragraph above quoted. As we have no means of knowing the motives of the editor, or any method of interpreting his meaning, other than by his precise language, we must conclude that the President's plan for the restoration of the Union does not meet his approbation and will encounter his opposition.

Now, what is the "President's scheme of restoration?" It is simply to replace the Southern States in the position in the Union which they occupied before the war. All the preliminary steps have been taken, and nothing now remains, so far as his plan is concerned, but to admit the members from those States to their seats in Congress. Men may differ in regard to the propriety or the constitutionality of the proceedings through and by which the President has brought the revolted States up to the point where he is now willing that they shall take their places in the Union, and have their appropriate weight in the Government; but it does seem to us, that at the present stage of the proceeding, no man, who is not heart and soul with Sumner and Thad. Stevens, and who is not an enemy to the South, can oppose the President's policy.

The Democrat endeavors to make three sides to a question which has but two. The talk about the Johnston-Sherman policy is all fustian—means nothing, and cannot possibly amount to anything. On the subject of reconstruction there are but two parties. The President and those who sustain him in his efforts to effect the return of the Southern States to their places in the Government; and the Radical party, headed by Sumner and Stevens, who are laboring to prevent the restoration of the Union, and who desire to hold those States as conquered provinces, enjoying no political rights, ruled by military Satraps, and having no government but such as military authority, in its magnanimity, might see proper to accord them.

Every man who has any practical ideas upon this subject must sustain one or the other of these theories. There is no room for a party between the two, and nobody to make a party of if there was room for it. It is very plain that if the President does not succeed with his plan the Radicals will with theirs. We must confess that we are most anxious to see this great and exciting question definitely settled. This is what the true interests of the South imperatively require. If the political status of those States can be established, and they be left to the uninterrupted management of their own affairs, with no doubt as to the position which they are to occupy in the Union, they will be able to recover very rapidly from their present desolation and poverty. But so long as their status is uncertain, so long as they are left in doubt as to whether they are to occupy the position of sovereign States or that of conquered provinces, so long will their prosperity be checked and their recovery from the waste and ruin of the war retarded.

It is idle to be clamoring after impossibilities. The Southern States are a conquered people, and are compelled to submit. As we can not have things as we want them, we must take them as they come to us. It would have been exceedingly pleasant if the Sherman-Johnston plan could have been originally conceded, but it was not. What then? Can we change the fact? Will our remonstrances with the President or with the Radicals in Congress avail us now, or would they have availed us at any time since the surrender? If not, then, as we are compelled to choose between two well-defined policies, one having some good in it, and the other only unmixed evil, why not sustain one or the other instead of filibustering about between the two without any hope of reaching a practical result?

What we want is to see the Union fully and completely restored. We commit ourselves to no part of the policy of the President, except this. We believe that upon this point he is laboring for the very end we so much desire to see accomplished. Therefore we are with him. When the Southern States shall have resumed their appropriate places in the Union, and are in full possession of the political power and influence which will then belong to and be conceded to them, it will be time to make issues and to consider whether other measures of the Government can receive our sanction, or whether we will confront them with a stern and unyielding opposition.

The admission of the States is now the great and paramount question. Without them, the Democratic party is powerless; with them, it can be made triumphant. Therefore, when we are laboring for the admission of those States we are working for the ultimate substitution of our party in place of the fanatical, vindictive, and mercenary wretches who are now seeking to trample the South into the dust.

The Democrat thinks that the Democratic party in Kentucky will not aid and support the President in his efforts to bring about the result we so much desire. We hope and trust—and we believe, too—that the Democrat is mistaken. It would, indeed, be calamitous if the friends of the South should abandon the President at a time when all the signs are so significant of his early triumph over our foes.

The Democrat Excited.

"Green-eyed jealousy" has taken possession of the Democrat. What it calls our coquettery with the Journal has fired its indignation, and it rushes at us with all the fury of a jealous woman who has lost her lover. The Democrat wallowed so long in the Journal's lusty embraces, and enjoyed such rapturous joy in the delightful association, in urging on the armies of the Government to the suppression of the rebellion, with the necessary incident of the total overthrow of slavery, that it now feels hurt and aggrieved that its late companion should have a word of approval to bestow upon any but itself, even upon a point not at all material to its happiness. Jealous-woman like, it flies at us, the innocent party, because its partner in sin congratulates himself that upon a single question our views are in accord. We did not seek the association of the Journal, and never intended, like the Democrat, to cohabit with it. Its style is not at all to our taste, and the Democrat may quiet its apprehensions, and resume, if it pleases, the delightful connection so rudely broken by the close of the war. What little character the rebellion has left us, we are very careful of, and don't intend to put in jeopardy by mixing with the Journal. The Democrat, having none to lose in this regard, can "go in, lemons," and cultivate the Journal to its heart's content.

The Good Work Going On.

The telegraph informs us that General Grant, under the direction of the President, is rapidly withdrawing all the troops from the Southern States. Step by step the President is moving on to the accomplishment of his purpose of relieving the Southern people of all restraint, and thus shows that he at heart reposes entire confidence in their professions. The Radicals will of course rant and rave, but the President is firm and will not be intimidated. Only a few days ago, the enemies of the South in the House of Representatives adopted a resolution expressive of the opinion that the troops should not be withdrawn until both Houses of Congress were satisfied that there was no longer any necessity for their presence. We then expressed the opinion that the President would tolerate no such impertinent interference with his constitutional prerogatives, and he has justified our opinion. If the President will now restore the habeas corpus there will be but little left for him to do.

The Democrat and the President's Policy.

The Courier quotes from our paper the following:

"We must add, too, that the Democrats will not sustain the President in his particular scheme of restoration. The scheme presented by the meeting which the Courier underrates, based upon the Sherman and Johnston treaty of surrender, is the one which the Democracy of this State is pledged to support. So far as his scheme accords with that, the only true one, the President will be supported by the Demoratic party, and no farther."

It then adds:

"As we have no means of knowing the motives of the editor, or any method of interpreting his meaning, other than by his precise language, we must conclude that the President's plan for the restoration of the Union does not meet his approbation and will encounter his opposition."

Suppose the Courier gives a few hours' study to the last paragraph quoted from our paper, and see if the Democrat does not pledge its support to the President so far as his scheme of reconstruction accords with the plan and principles of the Democratic party. Does the Courier intend to support the President's plan *against* that of the Democracy when the two plans do not agree?—[Democrat.

We have given the paragraph referred to by the Democrat the few hours' study asked for, and we have come to the conclusion that the last sentence of the paragraph is entirely irreconcilable with the first. The first sentence says that "Democrats will not sustain the President in his particular scheme of restoration," while the last sentence says that so far as the scheme accords with the Sherman and Johnston treaty of surrender it will be supported by the Democratic party and no further. Now it will require a convention of philologists to determine how far the Democratic party, which means in this case the Louisville Democrat, is going with the President, and where it is going to stop.

The Sherman and Johnson treaty is not now an issue, but the Democrat thinks it is, which amounts to the same thing, and it is necessary to define how far the "treaty" conforms to the "policy." We are at loss to decide, and consequently cannot tell how much or how little support the President is to expect from the Democrat.

The Democrat claims to have pledged its support to the President's policy, so far as it is Democratic, and wants to know if we intend to go further than that. We could not well answer the question to the satisfaction of that paper until we know how much of that policy it considers Democratic. We intend to support so much of the President's policy as will place the Southern States in their appropriate places in the Union; as will give their members their seats in Congress, and the power and weight they are entitled to in the Government; and as will enable those States to have and exercise all the powers and rights which States may rightfully have and exercise. How much of this would be Democratic in the view of our contemporary we do not know, but this much we are for. We consider this point as paramount to all party considerations and all party tactics, and we know that the Southern people, almost without exception, look upon it in this light. When this important point is reached; when the Southern States, with all their Democratic tendencies and predilections, are once more in and a part of the Union, it will be very easy to raise points upon the democratic creed, and we will be more able, with their votes and influence, to give those points force and effect. Any policy which has a tendency to keep those States out, is to that extent damaging to the Democratic party, and should be opposed and frowned upon by all true Democrats. He is a dangerous enemy of the Democratic party who would deprive it of its greatest strength by keeping the Southern States out of their rightful position in the Union, and he who opposes the President in this crisis strengthens the arms of the Radicals, and helps to accomplish this result.

We know of no public journal in the late Confederate States which occupies the Democrat's position upon this question. We know of none which is not wishing the President God-speed in his efforts to restore the Union, but we presume the Democrat knows better what the people of the South are entitled to and ought to have than their own journals. But the trouble is, that the Democrat, by itself, will constitute but a very insignificant party, impotent for good, and, we trust, inefficient for harm. It is fighting on its own hook, and, therefore, will be able to accomplish but little. Certainly no very important results can grow out of its singular programme.

The Misconceptions of the Democrat.

The Democrat says that the Journal interpreted our meaning to be a direct tender to establish a party upon the Journal's platform, and responded. We have seen nothing in the Journal which would indicate any such conclusion on the part of that paper; but whatever misapprehension the Journal might have labored under in regard to our position, we can only answer for the Democrat's error in supposing that we had an idea of abandoning the "true faith," upon the presumption that, having shipped its own ground so often, it imagines that it is easy for others to do it also. We do not claim as much versatility in this respect as the Democrat has heretofore exhibited, and shall therefore be content if it will consider us an honest and earnest advocate of Democratic principles, and a faithful and devoted friend of the down-trodden South. We can imagine no possible circumstances under which we shall make any deviation from these two principles. We presume the Democrat will have no difficulty in understanding this.

☞ The following circular will no doubt be of interest and value to many readers of the COURIER:

OFFICE KENTUCKY STATE AGENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1, 1866.
Circular No. XX.]

The only means to collect pay for *mere* damages committed by the armies and navies of the United States is by special act of Congress. The Departments will not pay damages, and no court has jurisdiction of that class of claims under existing laws. To apply for a special act, the claimant should prepare his or her petition, alleging:

1st. Title to the property or other thing alleged to have sustained damage, must be fully set forth by description and value.

2d. By whom the damages were committed; if by the army or navy, state what organizations or regiments, or ships, and who was the commanding officer, and in command at the time.

3d. The damages must be set forth fully; each thing damaged should be described accurately and completely, and the character and amount of damages done fully set out.

4th. The *loyalty* of the claimant must be averred and fully sustained by proof.

Proof.—The damages alleged must be sustained by proof, each item fully and clearly proven as to kind, character, value, and by whom committed. The proof cannot be too clear and plain.

Cases when intended for presentation to Congress cannot be too carefully prepared; the petition should describe everything connected with the claim and the proof should be taken only to the points mentioned in the petition. Each affidavit should have a five cent Internal Revenue stamp attached and canceled.

I would advise all persons who have claims of this class against the Government to prepare them carefully now whilst they can obtain the proof, by persons who know all the facts. If the claims are not now paid, the amount of the claim, with the testimony in support of it, will be perpetuated, and may be presented at any time in the future. C. D. PENNEBAKER,
Agent State of Ky.

☞ The Owensboro Monitor thus speaks of the return home of Major John P. Thompson, candidate for the Clerkship of the Court of Appeals:

We are glad to see Major John P. Thompson home again, although under a depressing mission (his great losses by fire,) which hurried him from the beautiful Cave that he so shortly ago left here to see. However, he is now the happy possessor and sole owner of a Virginia Cave, and one of rare and priceless fortune. May he long live into "the shadow of the evening of life," to enjoy and discover new beauties each day in the most valuable of all the Caves once claimed by the proud and glorious Virginia's Dominion.

HOMESTEAD OF HENRY CLAY.—The homestead of Henry Clay, the Ashland estate, consisting of three hundred and twenty-five acres, was on Friday sold by Mrs. J. B. Clay to John B. Bowman, Regent of the Kentucky University, for the sum of $90,-000. It is designed by the purchaser to transform it into the Agricultural College of Kentucky. Possession, we understand, will be given immediately.

☞ Four hundred freedmen recently passed through Huntsville on their way to Arkansas, having contracted to labor there.

The Mexican Question.

The publication of the diplomatic correspondence upon Mexican affairs, as transmitted by the President to the Federal House of Representatives, exhibits our relations with the Government of France in an unfavorable aspect. The popular mind was not prepared for this sudden revolation of the bold and hazardous foreign policy that, by the spirit of the official intercourse now made public, it appears that the Administration has adopted. The tone of Mr. Seward's letters betrays a temper of defiance, and perhaps of provocation, that, we fear, is scarcely justified by the present exhausted, impoverished and unsettled condition of the country. Nor are we convinced that the interests of enlightenment, of progress, of humanity or of our own nationality are to be best served by disturbing the existing political condition of Mexico, even if it could be done without recourse to arms. Still less do we believe that the inhabitants of that country would be benefited, either in a political, social or industrial point of view, by any intervention on our part in behalf of a republicanism that with them was but a mockery, and that they neither appreciated nor applied to the enhancement of their own happiness and welfare.

The Mexican people have proven themselves unfit for self-government. They have advanced no step in civilization from the period when they abandoned their allegiance to the mother country. Possessing a territory unsurpassed in the extent and availability of its agricultural and mineral resources, with fine harbors on the Gulf coast and the Pacific to induce commercial intercourse, they have remained in a state of industrial apathy in the face of opportunities that ought to have been an inspiration to energy and enterprise. They have been active only in promoting discord, convulsion and revolution. The light of liberty was to them the torch of incendiarism, and the treasures of their independence confirmed them in habits of sloth, or excited them to riot and insubordination.

The scepter of Maximilian has been like a magician's wand, sweeping in beneficence over a land enchanted by an evil genius. Under the influences of his statesmanship and firm but liberal policy, the development of the resources of that region of untold riches has opened a vista of progress and prosperity towards which the longing eyes of far-seeing and adventurous men from all parts of the world turn with a glowing expectancy. The tide of emigration already rolls towards the broad fertile fields, the inexhaustible mines, the vast treasure vaults unlocked and thrown open to industry and enterprise by the imperial hand that sways, not to oppress but to recreate Mexico, and guide it to a destiny of splendor. Is it with us either just or politic to thwart a mission that promises such grand results? Maximilian is laboring in the cause of progress. He is building an Empire, it is true, but it is one within which labor, talent and capital will be encouraged to serve the general welfare of mankind. Better the living Empire with soul, and strength and capacity to shape its future for the happiness of its people, than the corpse of a Republic, having but the name of republicanism to denote its essence in the family of nations. We might have forestalled Maximilian in infusing life and vigor into the political system of Mexico; but we have lost our opportunity. If the policy of this Government is to attempt, by force of arms, to wrest the task of Mexican regeneration from those that have assumed it, and to apply to our own uses and to the aggrandizement of our Republic the wealth and resources of that territory, let us first consider what the immediate consummation of that design will cost. Our country needs recuperation. It is overwhelmed with debt and taxation. There is disorder in the political household. It is not in a condition to provoke a trial of strength with a powerful opponent that would, in the event of a collision, exert itself to the utmost to secure the supremacy of imperialism and destroy the prestige and influence of our form of government. At this crisis a war with France would be a deadly conflict to determine whether Monarchism or Republicanism shall be the ruling political principle of the world. Are we prepared to accept the conflict? Is it to the interest of humanity that we should recipitate the settlement of that issue? "Pause! Reflect."

The Appellate Judgeship.

At the approaching State election a Judge of the Court of Appeals, for the Third District, in which the city of Louisville is situated, is to be chosen by the qualified voters. It might be too early to enter upon a canvass for a political office, but we think that the people cannot have too much time for the consideration of a question of such vast and vital importance as the election of a judical officer of such high position. It is necessary that the greatest care should be taken in the election of a Judge to whom are committed the final arbitrament of matters involving our dearest rights and the most important property interests.

The members of the Bardstown bar, headed by that erudite, sagacious and prudent lawyer, Ex-Governor Wickliffe, have united in recommending Hon. M. R. Hardin for the Appellate bench. The highly complimentary and truthful indorsement of Mr. H.'s claims from these gentlemen, who have known him so long and so thoroughly, appears in our columns this morning, and will attract public attention. We are conversant with Mr. Hardin's reputation as an able and fine lawyer, and have no hesitancy in pronouncing him a most fit person for the Appellate Judgeship. His popularity is very great in the central and southern portion of the District, and will, we have no doubt, extend as the people become aware of his eminent suitability for the office to which he is so highly recommended by his immediate neighbors.

Funeral of Rev. Thos. J. Fisher.

The ceremonies attendant upon the interment of the remains of Rev. Thos. J. Fisher, who was so inhumanly murdered by an unknown assassin a few nights since, took place at the Walnut-street Baptist Church on Saturday morning.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Teasdale, the funeral oration was pronounced by Rev. Geo. C. Lorrimer. The remarks of the eloquent clergymen were based upon Genesis, fourth chapter and eighth verse. An instructive parallel was drawn between the murder of Abel and that of the lamented divine.

The concluding prayer was offered by Rev. W. H. Anderson, of the Methodist Church, after which the remains were entrusted to the Masonic Fraternity, by whom they were escorted to Cave Hill cemetery, there to repose until the victim and the murderer shall be called before the Great Tribunal.

The Rev. Mr. Fisher leaves a wife and accomplished daughter who are plunged into irreparable grief at their overwhelming loss; but we are gratified to know that their pecuniary circumstances are very favorable.

During the long and successful ministry of the deceased, he was the means through God of the conversion to the Baptist Church of over ten thousand persons. His last effort in public was an address at Bagdad in defense of the order of Masonry.

For Mexico.

We understand that General John S. Williams, widely known by his gallantly-won *subriquet* of "Cerro Gordo," leaves Nashville on to-morrow, with sixty emigrants, for Mexico.

It is a source of great regret that a gentleman of the ability, wealth and popular influence of General Williams should leave Kentucky at this juncture, when the services of all her sons are so much needed. But we cannot do else than wish the hero of so many adventures—this knight, trusty and valiant—the most entire success in his new venture. He does not go to Mexico a stranger, for in the capacity of a soldier he traveled over the greater portion of that country years ago. With the language he is thoroughly conversant, and will, in every respect, make a valuable acquisition to the empire of Maximilian.

Thousands of blessings will be wafted from every section of Kentucky upon the enterprise of General Williams.

The Reconstruction Policy.

Those who oppose the policy of the President to restore Southern States to the Union and reinvest them with their legitimate and sovereign powers, and at the same time reject the Radicalism of the extremists, certainly do not reflect upon the consequences of the triumph of their views to the extent of the defeat of the President's policy. There is no alternative after the rejection of the President's policy but the adoption of that of the Radicals. There is no middle ground. He is for the restoration of the States to their appropriate positions in the Union; the Radicals desire to throw the States back under territorial governments, and hold them as conquered provinces. But this is not all. The Radicals argue that the rebels have forfeited every civil and political privilege; that they can not now claim anything as a right, but are dependent entirely upon the clemency of their conquerors; that their lands and property have passed, through their treason, to the Government, and should be disposed of by the Government for the benefit of the freedmen and the payment of the public liabilities. Their programme involves the continuance of military authority, and the exclusion of civil for despotic rule.

No intelligent man will pretend to deny that one or the other of these policies must triumph. The Southern people all see this, they understand the danger in which they stand, and that they will only be secure against utter and irreparable ruin by the success of the President's policy. Therefore they are, almost without exception, for it. Their presses advocate it, and the people support the presses. The success of the radical policy will leave the whole question unsettled for years to come. The status of the Southern States will be uncertain and undefined. The rigor of military rule and the insecurity of private rights will drive the present population from the country, and it will gradually be occupied by adventurers from the North and their freed allies. Then, when a thorough and radical change has been effected in the character of the population, and the property has all been stolen from the present inhabitants, perhaps the States may again be permitted to resume their places in the Union.

Probably the object of the Radicals is to obtain possession of the country and settle it up with Northern men. With their programme adopted they would have but little difficulty in doing this, for they could easily make the condition of the people so intolerable that they would be compelled to emigrate. If their property was not stolen from them, their anxiety to leave the country would induce them to sell at nominal prices, and the Northen cormorants would fatten and grow rich upon their misfortunes.

On the other hand, if the President's policy is adopted, the people and the States will be left to take care of themselves; their State governments will be retained; their members will be admitted to their seats; justice will be administered, and private rights will be secure. The ravages of the war will soon disappear, and its losses be recovered. How can any patriot, or any friend of the South hesitate between these policies? The one just, statesmanlike and beneficent; the other cruel, heartless, destructive and revolting. It is folly to quibble under such circumstances as these; it is criminal to oppose. The President may have employed means to bring about this result which we cannot all approve; but how different would have been the condition of the South, if, at the close of the war, he had thrown himself into the arms of the Radicals, and employed the great power in his hands to carry out their schemes. This reflection alone should be sufficient to convince every friend of the South how much is due the President for his manly and patriotic stand, and how strong the obligation on our part to sustain him in this great conflict for the restoration of the South.

Test Oaths.

We have seen various reasons assigned why the system of test oaths should be persisted in, none of which, in our opinion, furnish any justification for their adoption or continuance. If they are not clearly unconstitutional, which is claimed and very satisfactorily demonstrated, there can still be no question of their impolicy. And while the evils of the system are very plain, it would be difficult to show that any good results can possibly accrue. The test oaths are simply used as an engine of vengeance to degrade and humiliate Southern men.

It is not asserted that these oaths will have any tendency to develope or to increase the growth of loyalty, or that they furnish any additional security for the good behavior of those lately in rebellion; but simply that they keep men who have participated in the rebellion out of public offices. The object of the retention of them is, therefore, punishment, and not reform.

Now it appears to us, that the oaths of amnesty and allegiance which the Southern people have taken, should be regarded as a sufficient guarantee of loyalty to the Government, and that if the masses of the people are considered worthy of citizenship they should not be restricted in their right to hold office or to select their representatives, by test oaths; for but an insignificant portion of the population can conscientiously take them, and they render almost every honorable or capable men in the South ineligible to office.

These test oaths are beginning to react upon the Government, and already one department is calling for their repeal. The Treasury Department cannot find men enough who are worthy to be trusted, who can take the oath, and the consequence is that the revenue cannot be collected in the Southern States. The Comptroller of the Treasury recently made a communication on the subject, explaining the difficulties which surrounded the collection of the revenue on this account, and asked for the repeal of the test-oath law. Now the Post Office Department finds it impossible to get Postmasters, and the mail service cannot be revived without them.

Discussing this question, the Washington Chronicle says that "there are a few loyal men in the South capable of filling the more valuable offices; and, if they are not at all, others can be sent there from the loyal States. But there is no remedy as it regards the unremunerative places. They must be filled by persons on the spot, or not at all; for no man can afford to emigrate South with a view to accepting a situation not worth as much as five hundred dollars per annum. Yet nineteen-twentieths of the Southern post-offices are of this character, as any man can be satisfied of by reference to the Blue Book." And argues that "wherever the annual compensation of Federal offices has been found by past experience to fall below, say five hundred dollars, the persons appointed to fill them may enter upon the discharge of their functions by taking the usual oath of office; and in the case of men who have been in rebellion, by taking an oath of allegiance."

Now this is all very liberal. Where offices are worth nothing, and it is more trouble than profit to take care of them, unredeemed and unregenerated rebels may safely be permitted to hold them; but where the compensation is sufficient to enable a man to live, men from the North must be imported to hold the office. In this view of the case, the purpose of the oath is simply to keep Southern men out of the offices of honor and profit, so that they may be distributed to hungry Northerners. This is the best explanation of the object of the oath we have seen.

ELETICON OF DIRECTORS.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Central National Bank of Danville, held on Saturday, the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected to serve as Directors of that institution for the present year, viz: C. Rodes, C. C. Moore, S. S. Fry, I. P. Fisher, J. A. Jacobs, R. Gentry, A. G. Talbot, R. W. Washington, Jas. G. Cecil. An organization of this Board was then made by the unanimous election of C. Rodes, President.

OIL.—There are now 13,000 barrels of oil ready for shipment, lying in the tanks on Crocus Creek, Cumberland county, Kentucky, only twelve miles from Burksville. All that is wanted are barrels, wherein to "pack" the slippery fluid, and the aforesaid will go booming down the Cumberland.

The Journal and the Amendment.

The Journal is of the opinion that the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment never was a matter of doubt, from the time that it was submitted to the people. That is a matter upon which there might well have been two opinions. If the Southern States had not been compelled to vote for it, the result would most assuredly have been doubtful. But if it was so certain that the amendment would be adopted, why did the Journal clamor so loudly for Kentucky to give it her sanction? She could gain nothing by so doing, if it was certain to be adopted without her vote, and she was simply voting for what she believed to be a great wrong perpetrated upon her without provocation or excuse. Why did the Journal fume and sweat so hard to make the people believe that it was both their interest and their duty to vote for it? It was adopted, but Kentucky did not stultify herself as the Journal desired her to do, by voting away her rights. The wrong is accomplished, but the sin is not upon her skirts. The Journal's appeals and arguments passed as the idle wind, and did not avail to induce the people to prove recreant to their principles and their honor. They have been slaughtered in the home of their pretended friends, but they did not commit the suicide the Journal so much desired.

Gov. Brownlow and the Negroes.

The Saint who occupies the gubernatorial chair of Tennessee has recently been making a speech to his colored confederates. He poured himself out in this wise:

I can only say by way of admonition and encouragement to the colored friends: Attend your schools; learn to read the Word of God, and then learn to love and practice it; and by way of caution and advice I admonish you, be mild and temperate in your habits and spirit, and your conduct towards the white people. I advise as a friend loving the institution and desiring the prosperity of what you have undertaken. I advise the teachers, male and female, to be exceedingly prudent and cautious, and do nothing offensive to the predominant party here.

You may think it a little strange that I give such counsel. I do it because if Gen. Thomas were to take away his soldiers, and pull up stakes and leave here, you would not be allowed to occupy this school-room a week; and if General Thomas and his military forces were to go away and leave us, this Legislature, at the head of which I am placed, would be broken up by a mob in forty-eight hours.

Had a man been placed here of less prudence, less goodness of temper, less sense, and less sense of justice than General Fisk, this institution and this Bureau would have failed, and he may console himself to-day that if our blessed Savior were to come to Davidson county with shoulder straps on, and three or four stars on his shoulders, and bring with him a military staff of the old Apostles, he could not give satisfaction to the rebels of Davidson county.

I am in for the fight during the war. I propose to fight on. I have no favor to ask of the rebels in Davidson county, or anywhere else; and God being my judge and witness, I do not ask the votes of that party for any office, either now or hereafter. I shall fight them to the bitter end; but knowing the spirit that actuates them, I conclude my remarks by again admonishing you as teachers, male and female, white and colored, to be prudent, cautious and still-tongued, for "thrice is he armed who has his quarrel just."

The man who can talk in this way is a very fit and proper person to lecture either whites or negroes upon their duties or to represent the public sentiment of the South. Such shocking profanity would disgrace a drunken pot-house orator, and is disgusting to all decent people. Yet this man is the Governor of Tennessee and one of the idols of the Radical party. He is a fit representative of such an organization.

Interesting Statistics.

We call attention to the following statistics. If any of our readers find any error in them, we would be glad to have it corrected. If these figures be true, it may well be left to the future to answer the question, "*Has the war paid?*"

	Whites.	Slaves.
Population of the seceded States in 1860	5,446,163	3,321,000
Union population of East Tennessee and West Virginia....	146,163	21,000
	5,300,000	3,300,000
Vote of the seceded States in 1860	879,143	
Subtract for East Tennessee and West Virginia	19,143	
	860,000	
Estimated value of property in the seceded States in 1860, exclusive of negroes	$3,000,000,000	
Estimated value of negroes	3,000,000,000	
Total	$6,000,000,000	
Estimate one in seven as capable of bearing arms, and add 30,000 for Kentucky, 30,000 for Missouri, and 5,000 for Maryland, and the total of arms-bearing men in the seceded States in 1861		872,143
Add 65,000 to the voters and the total is....		925,000
Aggregate of men actually enlisted in the United States army		2,656,563
"Emergency men of 1863," and "Morgan-raid," (see Secretary Stanton's report)...		120,000
Total		2,776,563
Estimated Federal soldiers killed and died.		350,000
Permanently disabled		350,000
Total		700,000
Number of Federal army, May 1st, 1865		1,000,516
Whole number of Southern soldiers paroled at the close of the war		174,223
Southern prisoners in possession of the U. S. Government at the close of the war		63,427
Number of soldiers and prisoners paroled by United States		237,650
Present debt and unsettled claims of the United States		$3,500,000,000
Income from Customs, Internal Revenue, &c., expended during the war		1,200,000,000
Bounties, recruiting expenses, Sanitary Commissions, &c., expended by States, Counties and Individuals		1,500,000,000
Damage to shipping, commerce, railroads, &c., in loyal States or belonging to loyal owners		300,000,000
Total cost of the war in actual money spent		$6,200,000,000

From the South.

We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday our friend Capt. J. P. Burnside, formerly of Garrard county, but at present a resident of Augusta, Georgia. Capt. B. is on a brief visit to his many Kentucky friends, who will be glad to meet him after a prolonged absence in the enjoyment of unusual good health.

Capt. B. reports the small-pox is an epidemic in Augusta, there being some fifteen hundred cases in the hospitals. The ravages of the loathsome disease are confined almost exclusively to the negroes, many of whom are found dead in the streets and commons.

Trade has slackened in a great degree, and the whole country is overstocked with goods.

The negroes are generally peaceful, but much addicted to stealing. They are, however, reluctant to make engagements for labor with their former owners. Quite a number of persons from the North have emigrated to the neighborhood of Augusta, and rented plantations. These parties find little difficulty in engaging labor, as they are favored by the Freedmen's Bureau.

The bridges on the Western and Atlanta Railroad, between Chattanooga and Atlanta, are still down, but passengers have no difficulty in making the transit of the Chattahoochie and Oostanaula rivers. There is a vast amount of freight at the upper end of the road awaiting transportation Southward.

THE RAILROAD TO FORT WAYNE AND THE NORTH.—We are pleased to learn that there is now a certainty of the early construction of this highly-important railroad enterprise, which is to open a new and highly fertile section of Indiana territory to the trade of Louisville. The road commences at Jeffersonville, opposite this city, and extends northward to Fort Wayne, through a region of country that has never yet been favored with railroad facilities.

At the present term of the Clark (Indiana) Common Pleas Court a decree was issued under which the whole interest of the old company will be sold, and of course purchased by the new managers. The President of the new organization is Mr. Powell, of Cincinnati, who represents a strong company of English capitalists, who have ample means to put the work through, and are determined to do so at once.

☞ Trains on the Mississipi Central Railroad commenced running on Friday from Grand Junction to Bolivar, connecting at Grand Junction with the Memphis and New Orleans trains. There will in a few days be a daily instead of a tri-weekly train on the M. & O. Railroad.

☞ Mrs. Douglas, the widow of the late Senator Douglas, is to be married on the 30th inst. to Brevet Brigadier General Williams, A. A. G. U. S. A., who is now on duty at the War Department.

☞ Recently, Wm. H. Sanders, who served through the war as a Lieutenant of the 12th Louisiana, was killed in Jackson Parish by John and Harrison Colcote. The latter was a deserter.

☞ Edward Dedrick, aged nine years, was shot and killed in Memphis by Lewis Hill, aged twelve, on the 12th.

[From the Frankfort Yeoman.]

The Reason Why the Governor Signed the Repeal of the Expatriation Law.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
FRANKFORT, Jan. 12, 1866.

Col. S. I. M. Major: You will remember that after the passage of the bill repealing the expatriation law, Governor Bramlette intended vetoing that bill. I was informed by Governor Bramlette that an argument which was made before him by Col. W. P. D. Bush, of Hancock, had convinced him that he ought to sign the bill, and the Governor, after having been convinced by Col. Bush's arguments, had the frankness and manliness to sign the bill.

I was anxious to learn what were the arguments made, and requested Col. Bush to furnish them to me. He had the kindness to do so, and as the subject is one in which the people of this State have felt a great interest, I herewith inclose it to you, with the request that you will insert it in the Yeoman. Yours, &c.,
J. FRY LAWRENCE.

The Expatriation Act of March 11, 1862, Sought to Expatriate and Exclude from voting Citizens of this State who took up Arms, &c., in Aid of the Rebellion, &c.

The Constitution of Kentucky (Art. 2, Sec. 8,) provides that "every free white male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years, who has resided in the State two years, or in the county, town or city, in which he offers to vote, one year next preceding the election, shall be a voter; but such voter shall have been for sixty days next preceding the election a resident of the precinct in which he offers to vote, and he shall vote in said precinct, and not elsewhere."

The character and qualifications of the voter are fixed by this section of the Constitution, and the Legislature has no constitutional power to add to or take from the qualifications of the voters so fixed by the Constitution. The right to vote is made to depend upon citizenship, which is national, and the local residence prescribed by the Constitution. It necessarily follows that every citizen who has the required residence is entitled to vote, unless he has lost that right in the manner prescribed by the Constitution.

The Constitution (Art. 8, sec. 4) provides that "laws shall be made to exclude from office and from suffrage those who shall thereafter be convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery, or other crimes or high misdemeanors."

The provision of the Constitution authorizes laws to be made to exclude from suffrage, &c., but it makes *conviction* an absolute prerequisite to such exclusion. It is manifest that a voter cannot be deprived of the enjoyment of that privilege or excluded from suffrage except upon conviction as above stated. The act of March 11, 1862, attempted to exclude constitutional voters from the enjoyment of the right of suffrage without conviction, and is, therefore, clearly in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution above cited.

The Constitution having provided for the exclusion of certain persons from suffrage upon conviction, such exclusion cannot be effected or accomplished in any other manner whatever, except upon conviction.

As the act of March 11, 1862, required no conviction, it is unconstitutional, null and void.

A citizen may expatriate himself by departing from the State and acquiring a residence in good faith in another State, but he cannot be expatriated by legislative enactment; nor can expatriation be imposed upon or enforced against him as a penalty for crime. His citizenship is his own inherent and individual property, and he has the right to locate it in any part of the country he may choose, and this right cannot be lawfully interfered with.

His right to vote is a different thing, and can be enjoyed in Kentucky only at such place as he may have the residence required by the Constitution, and not elsewhere, and this right to vote may be forfeited and taken from him upon conviction of high crimes, and not otherwise.

If the act of March 11, 1862, were authorized by the Constitution of Kentucky, it would present this singular anomaly. Certain citizens of this State would be disfranchised and excluded from suffrage because they had engaged in the rebellion, whilst persons from other States who engaged in the rebellion might come into this State, acquire the prescribed residence and become voters, as the said act only operated against citizens of this State. This would make an invidious distinction against Kentuckians who engaged in the rebellion, and in favor of persons from other States who engaged in the rebellion.

The Kentuckians would return home and be refused a vote. The Northern man and the Southern man would move into this State and would be permitted to vote by the same law that excluded a native-born Kentuckian.

Aside from the impolicy of such a law, it would be in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, which provides (Art. 4, sec. 2,) that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

Any State law which confers privileges and immunities upon the citizens of one State, and refuses them to those of another State, would be in conflict with the section above of the Constitution of the United States, and it will be easily perceived that the expatriation act above referred to is not only in conflict with the State Constitution, but also in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. W. P. D. BUSH.

Rumored Plot to Rescue Jeff. Davis.

[Fortress Monroe correspondence of the New York Herald.]

An exciting rumor is afloat of a plan in progress to rescue Jeff. Davis. The organized scheme, according to prevailing reports, is for the participators in the plot to come here in schooners and under such guise of legitimate trading and intervals of arrival as to ward off suspicion of the object sought to be accomplished. The whole thing may be a rumor and nothing more—the mere vagary of some one burdened with extra vividness of imagination and sharpness of vision capable of penetrating mill stones, beyond the depths of ordinary folks. One thing is very positive, however, that enough importance has been attached to the rumor to cause a thorough search to be made of all the vessels in the harbor in quest of some of this alleged band of conspirators. Thus far no arrests have been made. No Guy Fawkes stripe and look of men, long haired and reckless of mein, have been found hovering in the holds or on the decks of the vessels in port. What may come in other vessels a look through them will show. Of course too much vigilance cannot be exercised to thwart any such scheme as the one referred to if it is on foot, and it would be far better to err on the side of over caution than through any negligence to allow Jeff. Davis to slip through our fingers. There can be no doubt, of course, that there are those who would willingly be induced to give their personal aid to rescue Jeff. Davis from prison, and, further, it cannot be doubted that the ex-rebel chieftan would very much like to see the way clear for walking securely away in any fashion, saving that of St. Denis, with his head under his arm. But if there are those crazy headed enough to meditate the rescue of Jeff. Davis, one thing is certain—that, come in what force the rescuers might, they would have a sorry time of it getting Jeff. Davis away. To have the slightest show of success would require a very large, very determined and very self-sacrificing body of men. The leader of it would have the leading of the forlornest of forlorn hopes. Those who are anxious upon the subject of the safe custodianship of Jeff. Davis may rest assured of his safe keeping here until his release for his trial, hanging or liberty is ordered by the Government.

This is not the first time, by the way, of a rumor in circulation here about the rescue of Jeff. Davis. A similar rumor got afloat last summer. Then I was requested by General Miles to say nothing about it, as he desired, if possible, to catch the rescuing party if it should show itself. It was stated then that the deliverers of Jefferson had gathered at an appointed place of rendezvous in Mathews county, and were to come here in barges under the cover of night and darkness. This party never came. They may have been mythical, or being real, thought better of it and backed out. No request for reticence having come in the present case, it is possible that General Miles does not attach enough importance to the affair to enjoin secrecy. I have given facts and rumors as they are.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

Meeting in Trigg County.

At a meeting of the citizens of Trigg county, held at the court-house in Cadiz, on the 8th day of January, 1866, being county court day, Col. Charles Humphries was elected Chairman, and C. C. Hooks appointed Secretary.

Thereupon the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hail with grateful hearts the return of peace to our country.

Resolved, That we have viewed with alarm the many encroachments which have been made by the party now in power, upon the Constitution, the reserved rights of States and our liberties during the late civil war.

Resolved, That we adhere to and abide by the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, and that we will maintain, so far as in us lies, the administration of the Government according to the Constitution, as interpreted by Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, the great lights of Democratic faith and practice.

Resolved, That we recognize in our fellow-citizen R. A. Burnett, a man of sterling and unswerving integrity, a sound and reliable Democrat, unflinching in his devotion to the Constitution and liberties of his country, and an experienced clerk every way worthy and well qualified to fill the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals. That we hereby nominate him as a candidate for said office and recommend him to the suffrages of the people of Kentucky at the next August election.

Resolved, That the Louisville Democrat, Louisville Courier and Cincinnati Enquirer be requested to publish these proceedings.

CHAS. HUMPHRIES, Chairman.
C. C. HOOKS, Secretary.

MATRIMONIAL.—Our young and talented friend, H. W. Miller, recently of Louisville, but now deputy of the Chancery Clerk's office of Memphis, has lately led to the altar the young and charming Miss Mary Enfield Sale, of this city. So, it seems that our friend has *set* Sale, and is now upon the ocean of life, with his fair and beautiful *sale* set to the breeze.—[Memphis Bulletin.

FENIANISM.

Proceedings of the Congress—The Presidency and Congress Abolished—Restoration of the Old Regime.

[From the New York News, Thursday.]

EIGHTH DAY.

The Congress assembled yesterday morning at the usual hour. Speaker Corbett occupied the chair.

The business before the Congress at this sitting was of the most important character, as upon it the final issue of the dispute rested. The charges preferred against the ten Senators by Colonel O'Mahony was the first business introduced. The names of the accused were called, but there was no response. The Sergeant-at-arms, Colonel M'Dermott Rae, of Ohio, was sent in search of them and reported that he had made earnest endeavors to find them but had been unsuccessful.

THE TRIAL.

The first point entered upon was in regard to the furniture of the Moffatt Mansion. Several delegates volunteered the statement that General Sweeny and Mr. Roberts had said to them, in reply to their observations, that the headquarters did not contain the magnificent and costly furniture represented; "that if they had been here some few weeks ago, they would have seen costly rosewood furniture and magnificent carpets, which had been removed in view of the meeting of the convention." The delegates were called to the platform and made oath to the above.

Several witnesses were produced and examined by Mr. Killian, all of whom stated that there was no truth whatever in such representations; that everything was at the headquarters now that was there from the beginning. Col. O'Mahony was produced, and declared the statement of the removal of the furniture was a lie, and a lie made with deliberate design.

THE TEN SENATORS EXPELLED.

When the convention was called to order, the examination into the charges and specifications was proceeded with.

Col. Mullen and Senator Meany, who conducted the prosecution, consented to a delay in the proceedings of nearly two hours, in order to give W. J. Hynes and Senator O'Sullivan, of Auburn, who had signified their wish to appear, the opportunity of being heard.

Ultimately the House became impatient, and the delegates assigned to defend the Senators signified their intention of not proceeding further with the defense, and the House, without deeming it necessary to call on either side for a summing up, proceeded to announce the decision, which was:

That the ten Senators, as follows: William R. Roberts, James Gibbons, Michael Scanlan, J. W. Fitzgerald, P. O'Rourke, P. Bannon, William Sullivan, William Fleming, Patrick J. Meehan, Edward L. Carey were guilty of contumacy in not obeying the call of the President and the frequent instructions of the Convention.

That they were guilty of perfidy as set forth in the several charges and specifications; and

That they be deposed from their position as Senators of the Fenian Brotherhood; and further,

That they be expelled the organization.

The above decision was ratified amid a scene of great excitement, there being only one dissenting voice among the six hundred, and he took the opportunity of explaining that he was disinclined only because of his personal knowledge of the honesty of one of the impeached members.

At a subsequent period of the session a special resolution was introduced defaming and expelling Senator B. B. Daly, of Indiana, who, though not included in the charges and specifications, was deemed to have given active support to the Senatorial Ton.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Committee on Constitution made a report at a late hour in the evening. The text of the Philadelphia Constitution was adhered to in a great degree, but several important and radical changes were made in the executive government. The old title of "Head Center" was restored, and takes the place of "President." The "Senate of Fifteen" is abolished, and a "Central Council of Five" substituted. The title of State Centers is also abrogated in favor of "District Centers;" these District Centers to form a Special Court of Directory, to which appeals in matters of dispute are to be referred. The constitution, with some amendments from the original draft, was adopted with acclamation.

JOHN O'MAHONY APPOINTED HEAD CENTER.

The appointment of Head Center, under the new constitution, was declared to be decided by ballot; and on motion of a delegate it was

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House be instructed by the delegates assembled to deposit one ballot proper as the sense of the House, and that in favor of John O'Mahony, the late President.

The announcement from the Chair of the result was received with deafening cheers.

COL. O'MAHONY'S SPEECH.

Col. O'Mahony, in a graceful speech, acknowledged the compliment. He declared that to be the proudest moment of his life, and he accepted the decision of the Congress, not so much because it vindicated him personally, as that it was a guarantee of the truth of those upon whom he relied, and a promise that the cause of Ireland's redemption should have no further impediment in her ranks.

A VOTE OF THANKS TO THE TRIUMVIRATE.

On motion of a delegate from Massachusetts, a special vote of thanks was recorded to Senators B. F. Mullen, S. J. Meany and P. A. Sinnott, the three of that body who had remained faithful to the organization, as represented by Col. O'Mahony.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The reports of the several bureaus were then submitted to the House.

The report of the Finance Committee showed, from Mr. Killian's books, that the amount of ascertained balance in the hands of P. O'Rourke, late Treasurer of the Fenian Brotherhood, was (October 30, 1865) $75,-389 26, and the receipts from that to January 6th aggregated $147,819. The expenditures from October 30th to January 6th were $116,719, which includes $62,567 to the I. R. B. and envoys, and $2,000 for furniture. The balance on hand is $31,099 73.

The House adjourned to eight o'clock today.

COMMITTEE ON FINAL ADDRESS.

A committee consisting of two delegates from each State, Territory and Canada was appointed to prepare a final address to the Brotherhood in America, which is to cover the whole ground occupied by the parties to the recent difficulties.

ARMS ON HAND.

It is reported that a negotiation has been brought to a close by the purchase of eighty thousand stand of arms and other munitions of war.

A Wall Street Case—Departure of a Broker, a Woman and $17,000.

Money excitements are so common in Wall street, that since the great transaction of Ketchum, a robbery of an amount less than a few millions fails to command a passing remark. It is on that account that we feel it incumbent upon us to apologise to our Wall street readers for mentioning so trifling a matter as the "hooking" of $17,-000. In fact it would not be deemed worthy of a moment's attention from our bulls and bears, were it not that we are obliged to add "a woman" to the rumored incidents in the case, an addition which, if there be aught in a long established reputation, will give the story a lively interest to many an erratic old Moneybags. The rumor, so said the old lady of Pine street yesterday, is to the effect that Mr. Charles H. Carr, of the firm of C. H. Carr & Co., brokers, drew the sum of $17,000 from the bank on Wednesday and absconded. It is not stated that the sum taken did not belong to him; his former position would seem a sufficient warrant for believing that it did, and the sum is not of much consequence any way to the financial gentlemen, for whom, exclusively, this account is written.

The titbit for them lies in that portion of the rumor which has it, that the proprietor of one of the "first-class" houses of ill fame, up town, where "board for the lady only" is to be had, has also disappeared from her place of shame. Rumor adds certain recent occurrences by way of links connecting the departure of both and binding them together as *companions du voyage*. This is all that rumor permits herself to say at present.—[New York Times.

Important Information Wanted.

HEAD QUARTERS MILITARY DIV. OF THE TENN.,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Jan. 8, 1866.

Surgeons, chaplains, agents of Sanitary and Christian Commissions, quartermasters, officers or soldiers, who may have served in the army at any time during the war, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama or Georgia, having the knowledge of the location of cemeteries, places of burial, or of the scattered graves of any of our own brave soldiers in the States above mentioned, are requested to send to Capt. E. B. Whitman, Assistant Quartermaster, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, such information as will be useful to him in identifying all places of burial wherever our armies have served.

Captain Whitman has been assigned to the special duty of visiting the battle-grounds, cemeteries, and places where the Union dead have been interred in this military division, and report thereon with a view to the establishment of national cemeteries, and the removal of those of the dead, on the plan of those already in process of completion at Chattanooga and Stone river.

The information should be so minute and particular, if possible, as to enable the person in possession of it to proceed directly to the spot.

It is expected that every member of the army will take a personal interest in this work, and furnish all the information in his possession, no matter how little.

Similar reports from citizens living in any of these States are also earnestly solicited. Surgeons or others having knowledge of any records of the dead, lost or destroyed, will also please send notice. Papers throughout those States whose troops served within this military division, are requested to give this notice several prominent insertions, and to call special attention to it as a subject of great national interest.

J. S. DONALDSON,
Brevet Maj. Gen., Chief Q. M., M. D. T.

☞ General Robert E. Lee was in Richmond on the 10th.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Ninth and Last Day's Proceedings of the Convention—Central Council of Five and Treasurer Appointed—Head Center Inaugurated.

[From the New York Herald, Jan. 12.]

The Fenian Convention has at length closed its deliberations after a session of nine days. It has finally discarded the farcical semblance of an Irish republic in America.

The morning proceedings opened, as usual, with the reading of the minutes of the last day's proceedings.

Some outstanding committees reported.

A resolution was adopted that the part of the resolution expelling the recusant Senators from the Brotherhood be expunged, in favor of Mr. Sullivan, of Ohio, and Mr. Fleming, of Troy, in case they publicly express their sorrow for the part they had taken in opposition to the Brotherhood.

There was a very strong feeling in the house in favor of these two gentlemen. They seemed to command the respect of the delegates assembled, and many expressed themselves so convinced of their high standing that they must have erred through the influence and false representations of designing parties.

CENTRAL COUNCIL APPOINTED.

A committee was next appointed of one from each State and district to select the names of members for the office of Central Council.

The following ten names were submitted: Joseph McGrath, St. Louis; James J. Rogers, New York; Capt. J. M. Tobin, Shawmut; Patrick Ward, Iowa; Colonel Mullen, Tennessee; Lawrence Verdon, Detroit; J. J. Meany, Ohio; S. E. Sinnot, Massachusetts; J. Cavanaugh, California; and Patrick Corbet, Syracuse.

Colonel Mullen refused the nomination, as he expected to be soon occupied in a capacity more useful to the cause of Ireland.

The vote was taken by ballot, and the following gentlemen were elected: Messrs. J. J. Rogers, P. Corbet, S. E. Sinnot, James McGrath and Captain Tobin.

Mr. Corbet having declined the nomination, a second vote was taken, and Mr. Cavanagh elected.

MR. GRIFFIN, TREASURER.

The names of Mr. William F. Meehan, of New York, and Mr. Griffin, of Indiana, were submitted for the office of treasurer. Mr. Griffin was elected, but at first declined, but was prevailed on to accept by the general wish of the house. Mr. Griffin is reputed to be a very wealthy man, said to be a millionaire. He stated that the bail required, five hundred thousand dollars, was a heavy one. Though he did not desire the position, and as that house thought it was for the good of Ireland he should accept the position, he would now do so, and lodge securities in mortgage and real estate to the amount required to the most secure trust and manner determined on by able lawyers. He assured the house that he would faithfully keep his trust, and that not one dollar of their funds would be paid without an order signed by the Head Center and Secretary of the Treasury, and that vouchers would be kept for the same.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

The different offices and the salaries attached thereto were next defined:

	Per Annum.
Head Centre	$2,000
Secretary of the Treasury	1,500
Secretary of Naval and Military Affairs	1,500
Secretary of Civil Affairs	1,500
Treasurer	1,000
Subscription Agent	1,000
Corresponding Secretary	1,000
Chief Clerk Financial Department	1,500
Assistant Clerk	500

Salaries of organizers seventy dollars per month and expenses. Central Council, when in session, five dollars per day and travelling expenses.

The committee suggested that, as their resources were chiefly derived from the poorer classes, the strictest economy and vigilance should be carried out in their disposal. A vote of thanks was passed to the three Senators, Messrs. Meany, Sinnot, and Mullen, who had remained faithful to their oaths in supporting the legitimate authority of the Brotherhood.

A vote of thanks was also passed to the Rev. Mr. Curley, who by his presence had added dignity to the body, and by his wise counsels had aided their deliberations.

The reverend gentleman replied in a very appropriate speech, thanking the Convention for their good opinion of him, and hoping now that they had unanimously placed the organization on a firm and secure basis, that they would all tell their constituents at home what good things they had done, and impress on them the necessity of combining in the present great effort to further the cause of Irish independence. He next read the address to the house prepared by the Committee on Address. It was a *résumé* of the proceedings of the Convention and what they had accomplished. It stated that never before had so respectable and intelligent a body of Irishmen in this country sat in grave deliberation on questions of such vital importance. Never had an organization so strong and powerful been so threatened by designing parties; but the verdict of this house and its great and national resolve proved that we were not to be turned aside from the great problem of Irish independence. The people, assembled through their delegates, in their might, had settled the difficulties that threatened the Brotherhood.

INAUGURATION OF HEAD CENTER.

Colonel O'Mahony now rose to subscribe the declaration of office. He repeated it after the Chairman, and when he concluded the house rose and gave him three cheers.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Corbet was moved from the chair and a unanimous vote of thanks passed to him. In reply he said: He had never seen convened together a body comprising more intelligence and forbearance. He did not think there was a really cross man in the house. True, the tribes of Manhattan and Shawmut had some occasional little broils, but they could now go home amidst their braves and smoke the calumet of peace. Our labors are now about closing, and you have satisfactorily settled the differences that have so long distracted the Brotherhood. The country will accept your verdict, given after such searching investigation and mature deliberation. We have placed the Brotherhood on a firm basis; and let us exert ourselves to aid our brothers who are ready for the struggle. Do this, and the spirit of liberty and community that now influences us will soon place Ireland a free nation in communion with the great nations of the earth. Her green flag will soon be recognized as taking a place among the proud banners of free and happy people.

MR. KILLIAN CALLED.

After Mr. Corbet had resumed his seat Mr. B. D. Killian came forward and was loudly cheered, after which he said: This Convention, in point of talent or position, second to none that ever sat since the Kilkenny confederation, must claim for itself a proud privilege. Its wise decisions have healed our differences, and if ever Ireland stands forth a free nation—which, please God, she soon will—you will look to these proceedings with pride. From my earliest boyhood, since I sat, a child, on the knee of O'Connell, my thoughts, and my heart, too, were for Ireland. Our great organization is a legitimate one, without signs, passwords or oaths of any kind. It is no secret society, but one established for open, legitimate purposes. If Carbonarism has at any time crept into it, it has been introduced by traitors, who wished to break up our body. I have not been a Fenian long, and why? When residing in the valley of the Missouri I heard that it was a secret organization; therefore I was resolved to have nothing to do with it. I soon saw it was not. I therefore joined it; for I saw it was the only organization that could effect the liberation of Ireland. In my official capacity I have been much in contact with men differing from me. I have tried to keep on a friendly feeling with them; for I must tell you, though I have had many warm friends since my boyhood, I think I have never lost the friendship of one. If in the heat of debate I have said anything unfair or unjust, through a slip of the tongue, I have tried to correct such a slip. Such a slip occurred yesterday; but I at once checked it, and I am glad I did, for I regret any hasty or unfair expression. Fenianism should be one unbroken chain, without any rotten or severed links. (A voice—"What about Gen. Meagher?") I am glad to hear from a delegate just come from Idaho that General Meagher is lecturing and working for us there among the true men of that far-off Territory. I like to see General Meagher actively in our ranks, like that Cato of Irish republicanism, John Mitchel. The night before he left for Paris I heard from his lips the noblest words that ever a patriot breathed. "I have," he said, "lost my children in the late struggle, I have suffered incarceration, and I might add want, yet I would suffer the whole over again if I only thought that it has sufficiently schooled Irishmen in their strength and power to enable them to smite England." We have acquired strength and power sufficient to hurl England from her cruel pedestal of despotism. Now that we have healed our differences, give us the money and we will soon do this. We have good friends—men in the highest positions in the country. Let us assert ourselves and I have good assurance they will assist us. (Cheers were given for President Johnson and Mr. Mitchel.)

Mr. Meany said that Mr. Roberts had taken on himself the credit of effecting the negotiation for John Mitchel's release. All he had to do with it was to read the resolution to President Johnson, thanking him for releasing Mr. Mitchel.

A Voice—Who wrote the resolution?

Mr. Killian, in reply, stated Mr. Roberts wrote it in the White House as I dictated it to him. (Laughter.)

Mr. Griffin, of Indiana, stated that he knew himself that the whole merit of negotiating Mr. Mitchel's release was due to Mr. Killian.

Mr. Rogers being called on, delivered a telling, eloquent and appropriate speech.

The House adjourned *sine die*.

COULDN'T SEE THE PLOT.—In King William's time, a Mr Tredenham was taken before the Earl of Nottingham, on suspicion of having treasonable papers in his possession. "I am only a poet," said the captive, "and those papers are my rough-sketched play." The Earl, however, examined the papers, and then returned them, saying, "I have heard your statement and read your play, and, as I can find no trace of a plot in either, you may go free."

☞ A draft for the sum of five hundred and twenty six dollars in gold has been received in Richmond, from Messrs. John Dickinson & Co., of Houston, Texas, which sum is sent from the ladies of Texas to the widow of Gen. Stonewall Jackson.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Nashville Items.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 15.—There has been a heavy rain all day. The river is rising, with ten feet on the shoals.

Cotton firmer, and prices range from 39 to 42c; receipts and shipments light.

Corn has advanced to 90c, and the market firm.

The oil excitement is on the increase here. A great yield is expected from the oil regions near Burkesville.

Remonstrance—Arrival of a Delegation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The Commercial's Washington special says the American Home League, organized in favor of protection, has presented a remonstrance to both Houses of Congress against the petition of the Free Trade League.

Messrs. Galt, Harvey and Howland of Canada, Smith of New Brunswick, and Henry of Nova Scotia, have arrived here as a delegation to negotiate for a renewal of the reciprocity treaty.

The House Committee of Ways and Means has taken no action yet on Secretary McCulloch's finance bill.

The returns of internal revenue from June 30th to Saturday last were $179,500,000. The current year's receipts will unquestionably exceed $300,000,000.

The Southern claimants of seats are much discouraged at the aspect of affairs.

There are rumors of speedy action in the case of Jeff Davis by Congress.

The Post's dispatch says the Ways and Means Committee take up the new financial bill to-morrow. There has been no expression of opinion upon the bill, no quorum having yet been present.

The previous question on the equal suffrage bill will be called to-morrow.

The Reconstruction Committee had promi nent gentlemen before them this morning, to give evidence concerning the condition of the South.

The committee on the death of Mr. Lincoln have examined into the brutal newspaper charges, that thefts were committed by members of his family in the White House, and find them entirely false.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Louisa E. Lamold, of this city, this morning cut her throat, but failing to die, jumped into East river. She was rescued and taken to the hospital.

There was great excitement at the Brooklyn Court-house this morning. An attempt was made to empannel a jury for the trial of Gonzalez Cascoro, of Otero. Five jurors were summoned but not one has yet been obtained, every one whose name was called having formed an opinion. It is hardly probable that a jury will be obtained to-day.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed cotton agents to make no more sales of captured cotton for the present. The Secretary believes that delay will be advantageous to the Government, in bringing into the Treasury a higher price for cotton than can be obtained now.

The first train on Wall street is more animated to-day, the fear that some hasty and ill-considered effort of contraction will result from the financial measure now before Congress appears to be passing away. The loan market is growing easier, and the current rates for demand loans are from five to six per cent. Commercial paper passes at 7 to 9 per cent., with none offering. The stock market opened with more animation, and closed firm. Governments are steady, but without activity. Gold is being quoted and steady at a fractional advance. Railroad shares show a considerable speculative activity.

The Fenian Trial—General Sweeny Gen. Scofield in Paris.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—On Wednesday the Fenian Senate will try the three members of the Senate who joined O'Mahony. They are charged with violating their oath of office and repudiating the Constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood.

General Sweeny has issued an order to all circles to be firm in their determination, and aid him in his efforts to command the grand military movements which will embrace the opening campaign against England.

Mr. P. O'Rourke, Treasurer of the Senate Branch of the Brotherhood, has placed an amount in the hands of Gen. Sweeny, and it is to be used in the purchase of war materials.

Letters from Paris say there is a strong desire on the part of the French Government and people for the inauguration of measures which shall restore their trade with this country to its former proportions, from which it has greatly fallen off.

General Scofield was still in Paris at the beginning of this month, and was receiving much attention from officers of the French army.

A movement is in foot to procure a suitable testimonial for pilots Sequin and Jones, who saved the passengers from the burning Mary Boardman at great risk to themselves.

Dispatches from Washington say information has been called for by Congress respecting Maximilian's Express Company, which will show up a singular state of things. It appears that a charter was obtained from Maximilian for such a company, and that immediately thereafter certain parties organized and issued large quantities of stock, and distributed it very freely among prominent men in New York and Philadelphia. It is alleged that the correspondence will show that a large amount of this stock was received by an official for certain facilities granted to the company, in allowing vessels to depart from the United States, loaded with articles contraband of war.

Some of the officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps are endeavoring to secure the organization of a brigade of frontier guards, modeled after the coast guard of Great Britain, to be stationed along the Canadian frontier.

Soldiers' Bounty Money.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—It appears, from official statement, that the total number of men who have received, respectively, $400, $300, or $100 bounty during the war, was 1,720,740, amounting in the aggregate to nearly $601,500,000. The total enlistments during the war were 2,491,000 men, of whom upwards of 791,000 received no bounty.

In answer to an inquiry by Mr. Schenck, Chairman of the Military Committee, respecting the proposed laws, equalizing the bounties of all soldiers who served during the war, to suppress the rebellion, the Paymaster General says, the sum required to pay each soldier, on the basis adopted, is enough to bring up his bount to $400.

The largest sum paid is nearly $688,000,000, and the sum required to pay each soldier such highest bounty, in proportion to his term of service, is $450,000,000. The Paymaster General says the sums estimated as necessary to accomplish the end proposed, even if reduced by one-half, given an amount of money sufficiently enormous and startling in its proportions to awaken the gravest and most considerate attention to the measure, if indeed it can be regarded at all practicable at the present crisis, without entailing financial ruin.

In a further argument against the measure, he says it is certain that to a greater extent than is now intended, much fraudulation will inure to the benefit of speculating adventurers all over the land who have been buying soldiers' discharges with a view to such legislation, and who are now doubtless overjoyed at the consummation the large bounty allowances thus far given in spite of the careful vigilance and scrutiny exercised by the officers of this department, and have led to frauds inextricable. It cannot be doubted that such extensions of these allowances as are proposed will give a new opportunity to evil-doers in that line.

The court to-day decided a number of important cases, including that of Brig. Gen. Thompson, appealing against the decision of the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York. The Supreme Court held that the District Court had exclusive jurisdiction in cases of prize. Authorities were quoted to show that the same may be made where there is a probable cause. The case of a probable cause was made out in the opinion of the Supreme Court, which to-day affirmed the decree of the court below. An interesting statement is made, derived from official sources, that during the Mexican war the loss by paymasters in the army was $75,000, while during the war with Great Britain, when as much more was expended, or in the Mexican war, the loss by paymasters was $20,000, and during the war of the Revolution, although the disbursements amounted to $128,100,000, the loss will be $300,000, or less than half a million.

A petition has been received by both Houses of Congress opposing the petition signed by the officers of the Free Trade League. The remonstrance says they represent to a large extent the interests of agriculture, mining, manufacturing and commercial, and they most respectfully dissent from the petitioners in their views of the true business relations which exist among mankind that are expressed by the Free Trade League.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—It is believed that the Committee on Reconstruction contemplates the organization of four sub-committees of their number and divide the South into four traveling districts for these committees to visit, and examine, and report upon the affairs of each to Congress some time in the spring or summer.

The House Committee on Elections have agreed to report in favor of Mr. Caffrati, from the Tenth District of Pennsylvania.

A special to the New York Commercial Advertiser says: A strong pressure from your city has been brought to bear against the foreign loan authorized by Mr Morrill's bill. It is objected that it will tend to increase the financial importance of London at the expense of New York and cause a depreciation of gold that will render the future conversion of the loan impracticable.

A series of editorials, said to be written by ex-Governor Magrath, at the instance of Gen. Sickles, and arguing that the success of the Confederacy would have been a misfortune to the South, published in Charleston, are creating considerable comment.

The warehouse of Antonio Marcias, at Matamoras, was burned on the 5th inst. Eight lives were lost and several persons severely injured.

A report came by the last Aspinwall steamer that the Spanish Admiral Pareja was dead, which is probably untrue.

XXXIX Congress—First Session.

SENATE.—Mr. Chandler offered a preamble and resolution declaring as follows:

WHEREAS, The British Government has refused indemnity for damage done to our commerce by her subjects—therefore,

Resolved, That the President be requested to withdraw our minister from the Court of St. James, and to declare national non-intercourse between the two nations.

Mr. Dixon objected, and it lies over under the rule.

Mr. Howard offered a resolution calling for the trial of Jeff. Davis and Clement C. Clay, on the charges on which they are confined, by a military commission or court-martial.

The resolution was objected to, and lies over.

Mr. Nye called up the bill to facilitate the commercial, postal and military intercourse between the States.

On this bill Mr. Foote took the floor.

Mr. Wilson's bill to provide for the appearance of every officer in the U. S. army before a competent board of examiners, was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Wilson's bill, recently offered by him for fixing the strength and providing for the organization of the army on a peace basis, was, on motion, recommitted to the Military Committee.

Mr. Wade presented a memorial numerously signed, in favor of a protective tariff, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of Maryland in favor of universal suffrage, which was referred to the Special Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Sherman offered the following resolution, and explained that the person named in the resolution had been appointed, upon the recommendation of a member of the House, from Illinois, to a high appointment in the son of J. J. Dickson, a Federal officer who was killed in the late war:

Resolved, That Jas. J. Wheeler, of Kentucky, a cadet in the naval academy, and formerly in the naval service of the so-called Confederate States, be dismissed from the academy, and that no person shall be appointed a cadet in the naval or military academy of the United States who shall have rendered aid and assistance to the said rebellion. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Anthony presented a petition of certain naval officers who took part in the destruction of the Albemarle, asking for an allowance of prize money, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Anthony presented a petition asking that Congress enact that a copy of every public document published be sent to every public school in the country, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sherman presented a petition of Ohio soldiers asking an equalization of bounty between those who enlisted early and those who enlisted late in the war—referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Cowan presented a petition for the retention of the Veteran Reserve Corps as a part of the United States army, which was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Sprague presented memorials of manufacturers of steel, sheet iron, bronze colors, salt, cigars and other articles, stating that the import duty is so low as to operate against home manufactures, and asking for some remedy or increased import duties. Mr. Sprague said he had introduced a resolution on this subject recently, merely as a resolution of inquiry. He had desired simply to give an opportunity by which his own experience had taught him was necessary. He had no interest in any particular department of manufacture, but he knew it was necessary to protect the manufacturing interests, and this country.

He did not believe that certain foreign nations were entitled to the sympathy of the Senate, and when he saw petitions introduced here, which come from men who were paid by parties in other countries, he could not help doubting the honesty of their purpose. All he had to say of a personal nature concerning the criticisms and complaints of a certain New York paper and of the other House, was that the course of this paper and of the parties to which it belonged would be known, which had been four years inimical to this country.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported formally a bill relative to the establishment of a naval and military asylum for the relief of all totally disabled officers and soldiers of the United States army.

Mr. Howard's joint resolution that, whereas, it appears from the report of the Secretary of War that Jeff. Davis and C. C. Clay, now held in confinement, have been concerned in the assassination of President Lincoln, and in the murder of Federal soldiers held as prisoners of war, be tried immediately by military court or court martial, was objected to and lies over till to-morrow.

Mr. Chandler called attention to a resolution offered by him on the 14th of December, 1864, directing the Secretary of State to make out a list of American vessels destroyed by British pirates in the employ of the rebel Government. Since that time the claims had been presented and the British Government had refused to settle it, and not only so, but had refused to continue the controversy on the subject. Mr. C. said the proper course for this country to pursue was absolute non-intercourse with Great Britain until this matter was settled. It is true we might declare war and blockade the British ports and the world would applaud us, but non-intercourse was the best peaceful mode of redress.

He believed the Secretary of War understood that in an event of a war between Great Britain and any other nation American privateers would destroy British commerce just as in the late war British privateers had destroyed American vessels.

Mr. Chandler made the above in lieu of his remarks offered a joint resolution declaring,

WHEREAS, By the recent judication of of diplomatic correspondence between this Government and Great Britain, we are fully advised that the last named Government has refused to submit the claims committed on American commerce through the agency of her products during the late rebellion, and has declined to arbitrate, and finally not to hear anything further on the subject; therefore,

Resolved, That the President is hereby requested to withdraw our Minister from the Court of St. James, and make the proclemation of national nonintercourse, which is hereby declared to take effect after such proclamation shall have been made.

Mr. Chandler asked for the immediate consideration of the above.

Mr. Dixon objected to it, and lies over.

Mr. Nesmith offered a resolution requesting the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of a law creating brevet ranks among those only who have served with distinction in the field.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the district of Columbia suffrage bill.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, opposed the extension of suffrage without restriction.

A resolution passed directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repealing the 2 per cent. tax upon bullion on exports from the country.

A resolution passed that the Committee on Public Lands inquire into the healthfulness, convenience and location of the Presidential mansion, and whether suitable for the family of the President, and if not suitable, to report an estimate for a suitable mansion in a proper locality.

A resolution passed instructing the Banking Committee to inquire into the expediency of allowing any existing national bank to change its location into any other State or Territory.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the internal revenue laws, that insurance agents, the net proceeds of whose business does not exceed $2,500 per annum, shall not be required to take out license.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Ways and Means Committee to inquire whether increased duty should not be laid upon foreign distilled spirits.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of including non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates in the regular army, who may be made such after the breaking out of the war or during any part of it, in any bounties paid to volunteers of 1861 and 1862.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of imposing a license tax on horse racers, whose admission fee is chartered and taxed 5 per cent. on the gross receipts of the proprietor.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the naturalization laws; also, that all persons be required to read the Constitution intelligently before taking an oath to support it.

The House bill to facilitate postal and military communication between the States having been returned by the Senate, Mr. Washburne moved that the vote by which it passed be reconsidered, with a view to have it committed to the Judiciary Committee. Lost.

The House bill to facilitate postal and military communication between the States having been returned by the Senate, Mr. Washburne moved that the vote by which it passed be reconsidered, with a view to have it committed to the Judiciary Committee. Lost.

Kentucky Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 15, 1865.

SENATE.

Mr. Bruner—Revised Statutes—A bill to incorporate the American Horse Insurance Company. Passed.

Mr. Dudley—Same—A bill to amend the criminal law of the State. Ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

Same—A bill to authorize proceedings to be instituted for the forfeiture of railroad charters, in certain cases. [Allows providing, in the Franklin Circuit Court, to be instituted by the Attorney General, whenever any chartered railroad, turnpike, or bridge company shall not commence work in a reasonable time.] Passed.

Same—A bill to secure free and equal elections. Ordered to be printed and placed in orders of day.

Mr. Benton—Same—A bill to incorporate the Fayette county Lead and Mining Company. Passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Lexington Lead and Mining Company. Passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Union Methodist Episcopal Church in Covington. Passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Erie Transportation Company. Withdrawn.

Mr. Cleveland—Banks—A House bill to charter a Deposit Bank at Columbia, Ky. Amended and passed.

Mr. Dudley—Privileges and Elections—Reported a resolution from the majority of the committee declaring the seat of R. T. Baker, of Campbell county, vacant.

Mr. Prall, from the same Committee, made a minority report, dissenting from that of the majority.

The whole ordered to be printed, and made special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Baker—County Courts—For the benefit of the several county courts of this State.

Mr. Harrison—Judiciary—A bill in regard to turnpike and plank roads. Ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. O. P. Johnson—For the benefit of John Roach, of Butler county.

Same—For the benefit of Leander Bush, of Butler county.

Same—To amend the charter of Morgantown, in Butler county.

Mr. J. D. Landrum—To incorporate the Builders' Association of Paducah.

Same—To incorporate the Street Railroad Company of Paducah.

Mr. Benton—To establish a Criminal Court in the Ninth Judicial District.

Mr. Chandler—Resolution in regard to leasing the penitentiary to the highest and best bidder. Adopted.

Mr. Lilly—A bill for the benefit of the town of Staunton.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Wm. Caff.

Same—A bill for the benefit of the town of Irvine.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Estill, Montgomery and Owsley counties.

Mr. Colley—A bill to incorporate the Kentucky Land and Mining Company.

An act providing for appeals from the State courts, transferring causes to the United States courts. The act reads as follows:

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That either party to any suit in any court of this Commonwealth, where the matter in controversy exceeds one hundred dollars or more, shall have the right of appeal, according to the laws now existing regulating appeals, from the order of any such court, staying proceedings or refusing to stay proceedings, in any cause wherein the defendant may petition or apply for a stay of proceedings, with a view of transferring a cause to any court of the United States; and such right of appeal shall exist from any order already made in such cases within two years before the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. This act shall be in force from its passage.

Postponed and made the special order for to-morrow morning at half past ten o'clock.

A House resolution in regard to what legislation is necessary, if any, in reference of recent political events. Adopted.

Mr. Benton—Revised Statutes—A bill to incorporate the Erie Transportation Company. Passed.

Mr. Coffey, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported sundry bills as ready for the signature of the Speaker.

A resolution as to the indorsement of the Constitutional Amendment was called up by Mr. Lilly, and its reference to the Judiciary Committee moved and negatived. It was then moved to lay the same on the table, and the motion prevailed—Yeas 20, nays 12.

Mr. Cleveland proposed a resolution extending the session beyond sixty days, which lies over on the motion of Mr. Lilly.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Kennedy, Hindman, Woolfolk, Bell, Cockrell, Poindexter, Hunsaker, Murphy and the Speaker, and appropriately referred

BY TELEGRAPH.

Meeting of Maryland Legislature.

Message of Governor Swann.

Maryland Legislature—Message of Governor Swann.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—Governor Swann submitted his message to the extra session of the Maryland Legislature to-day. After expressing gratitude to Almighty God for the protecting arm which has been extended over the State during the late rebellion, and for the overwhelming triumph of free principles in the conflict so recently terminated, speaking of the finances of the State he gives the reason for the call of the present extra session. The finances of the State, under the extraordinary demands growing out of the rebellion and the failure of our credit, available under the provisions of the late bounty act, upon terms satisfactory, make it my duty to call you together in advance of the time appointed for the regular meeting of the General Assembly. The Governor congratulates the people upon the healthful condition of the State Treasury. He says that at the close of the fiscal year of 1863 her sinking fund had increased to such an extent as to justify a large reduction of the losses and keep in her Treasury continually more than a million of surplus over and above her legitimate wants.

It may be gratifying to the people of the State that the whole increase of the permanent debt, referable to the expenditures of the war, owing to the healthy condition in which the Treasury was found, and the aid furnished by taxation, does not exceed up to this time $500,000, and our claim on the general Government, should the war debt of the State be assumed by Congress, a measure not unlikely to be reported during its present session, will amount to $5,000,000 and upward.

Referring to the bounty bond of the State, the Governor gives the cause of the failure to procure the four millions appropriated for bounties by the issue of bounty bonds.

It could hardly, he says, have been expected that, in competition with the Government and other securities offering the strongest temptation as to soundness, and at much more favorable rates of interest than the bonds of the State of Maryland, it could be thrown upon the market, unless at great disadvantage, and would recommend that the Bounty Act be so amended as to exempt these bonds from both State, county and municipal taxation, before another attempt is made to offer them in the market. The Governor sustains the justice and constitutionality of the State Registry law, in reference to the disfranchisement of a portion of the citizens of the State.

He says it has been alleged that the dominant party who now control the State represents only a minor part of the aggregate population. Small, however, as the minority may be, it cannot be deemed that it is the fair and legitimate representation of whatever there is of loyalty among our people. They are the men to whom you are indebted for the safety of your State, and without whose uncompromising devotion to the Union Maryland would have been handed over to indiscriminate destruction.

In reply to those who urge the repeal of the law, he says: I do not need authority to recommend a repudiation by the Legislature of the organic law of your State by any radical modification of the terms of the registration.

The Governor next discusses at length the subject of the Federal relations, reconstruction and negro suffrage; he approves the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, who has adopted the same plan of reconstruction. Referring to the suffrage question, he says, will the Southern and Middle States, and perhaps our own State, stand it? This issue of negro suffrage is a subject of the greatest importance—Massachusetts, with her nine or ten thousand negroes, in an aggregate population of 1,200,000 souls; Maine, with her six hundred, in an aggregate of more than 1,300,000 souls; Vermont, with her seven hundred, in an aggregate of more than 1,300,000; New Hampshire, with her five hundred, in an aggregate of more than 1,500,000, and the other free States, standing in the same numerical relation, would hardly claim to approach this issue from a common stand-point, even with our own State.

The loyal men of the South, admitted to be ever so limited in number, stand in no relation which would justify, even if the power expressed under the Constitution, the forcible suffrage of their country into the hands of the African race. I have adverted to Maryland and throughout the country because I believed it to be a measure of duty as well as an urgent State necessity, but I could not justify myself to the people of Maryland if I should give countenance to the effort making by some impulsive men, no doubt sincere and honest in their convictions, to confer universal suffrage upon the negro race.

I cordially accept the views of President Johnson in reference to the only practicable mode of adjustment between these conflicting interests. I am willing to do the colored race full justice; if they prefer to remain with us on terms not inconsistent with the State, I am willing to try the experiment without prejudice and to the fullest extent. But I am not at liberty to withhold opinions which were foreshadowed by my taking the oath of office under your new Constitution, whose provisions denied the right of suffrage to the negro, that his manifest destiny assigns him sooner or later, not as the result of legislative compulsion, but of his own voluntary nature, to some more congenial locality where his distinctive character will furnish no barrier to his enjoyment of social and political rights.

XXXIX Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

SENATE.—Mr. Chandler presented the petition of certain citizens of Michigan against the renewal of the reciprocity treaty. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Fessenden called up the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint an Assistant Assessor.

Mr. Sumner offered as an amendment that no person shall be appointed an Assistant Assessor without being obliged to take the oath required by act of Congress.

Mr. Fessenden objected to the amendment. There was a law in the statute book requiring the oath to be taken, and the provision offered by Mr. Sumner was unnecessary.

Mr. Sumner said that the Secretary of the Treasury had, in a published report, admitted the appointment of men to the office without requiring them to take the oath.

Mr. Sumner subsequently withdrew his amendment, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for information in regard to the advertising expenses of the Departments, in what Washington papers they are printed, by what law the printing is authorized, &c.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau; also a bill to protect the citizens of the United States in their civil rights, and he gave notice that he should call them up as soon as printed.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Howe for the appointment of four Provisional Governors in the Southern States was then taken up.

Mr. Johnson took the floor in opposition to the views expressed yesterday by the House.

After the bills were reported by Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Wilson offered a joint resolution respecting the three months' extra pay of officers of volunteers, when mustered out of the service. It provides that section 4, of the act of March 3d, 1865, making appropriations for the support of the army for the current year, shall be amended so as to make provision for the three months' pay, proper, to all officers of volunteers below the rank of Brigadier General, who have been commissioned since March 3d, 1865, and who have remained, or shall remain, in the service until mustered out by reason of their services being no longer required. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Nesmith offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate information in regard to negotiations with the Republican Government of Mexico in 1861 for the purpose of marching U. S. troops from Guaymas to Arizona through Mexican territory. The President pro tem. stated that the morning hour having expired, the business before the Senate was the resolution offered by Mr. Howe yesterday for the appointment of Provisional Governors in the Southern States.

Mr. Johnson said that he had no reluctance in addressing the Senate on this subject because of his connection with the special committee of fifteen, because the opinions he was about to state were opinions he had entertained from the beginning on the subject in question.

At the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's remarks Mr. Howe obtained the floor, and, on motion,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stevens, from Committee on Appropriation, reported the army appropriation bill, which was made the special for next Thursday.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill extending the right of suffrage to the negro in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Rogers made a speech against the bill.

Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, by permission of the House, spoke for two hours, insisting that this is exclusively a white man's Government, and that it was an outrage on the citizens of this District to attempt to make the negroes equal to them.

The Speaker laid before the House the credentials of James Farrow and John D. Kennedy as members of the House from South Carolina, which were referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, giving a pension to the widow of a Captain who died in the military service, the pension to commence from the passage of the act. The bill was thus passed, after ineffectual effort to amend it so as to make it commence from the 1st of January, 1865.

Mr. Brandagee offered a resolution desiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report for the information of the House the aggregate amount of money appropriated and expended from the period of the establishment of the Philadelphia navy yard to the present time, including the cost of the site, shops, docks, machinery, leveling, and all other items which pertain to its establishment.

Mr. Thayer suggested an amendment, which was accepted, also to furnish an estimate of the value of the property.

Mr. Strouse wished to offer an amendment, so that the Secretary should likewise state the number of shops built there, and their character.

Mr. Brandagee said it was not to be expected that the Secretary of the Treasury should possess the information which the gentleman desired. The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution to allow the Committee on Militia a clerk. He stated that the committee had before it the recommendation of the President for a perfect militia system, which was indorsed and urged by Lieut.-Gen. Grant. There was also a resolution requiring the finding out the number of arms belonging to the United States, in order to an equitable distribution of them among the several States. Mr. Banks said that the reorganization of the militia was of the greatest consequence. When the war broke out almost every State was unprepared, because little if any attention had been given to the subject of the militia, and because all plans for reorganization for the last twenty-five years had been defeated.

Now, if the committee undertake to reorganize this arm of power it would render an important service to the country, and would have greater labor than any other committee, therefore the committee ought to have a clerk if it undertake this work.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1867, which was made the special order for Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Ingersoll, the Committee on Territories was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to repeal the act organizing the Territory of Utah, and to divide said Territory, attaching one part thereof to Nevada and the other to the Territories contiguous.

Mr. Morrill introduced a bill proposing an additional tax on cotton, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to extend suffrage in the District of Columbia by striking out, from all laws and ordinances, the word "white."

Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, said there was no purer patriotism than that which belonged to the party opposed to those in power, and he was willing to accord to gentlemen who advocated a *verdict* change in the social system a like honesty in their convictions of right. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States none were included with the general townspeople, or citizens, but white people, and this fact had been so decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, and that the government was made for white men and women, and not for the colored race.

Mr. Kelly said he would not be guilty of an impropriety, but he would ask the gentleman to mention the case.

Mr. Rogers replied—The Dred Scott case.

Mr. Kelly asked the gentleman whether he ever heard of the distinction between the dictum of a judge and the decision of a court, and whether he would point out the facts upon which he raised this question or the language in which it was decided.

Mr. R. affirmed that when the Constitution was adopted, the free colored men of New Jersey and of the States adjoining, and of all the other States, excepting South Carolina and probably Delaware and Virginia, in which suffrage was regulated by the statute and not by the constitutional provision, were citizens, and did vote for delegates to the Convention.

Mr. Kelly said the gentleman misrepresented the case, and asked what court did decide.

Mr. Rogers replied the court had decided, and every intelligent man who read the decision would see, that Scott was not a citizen of the United States or of any State, and did not come within the political status of a State, and could not become a citizen in any court of the United States.

Mr. Kelly remarked that the gentleman had not yet answered what was decided. He, Kelly, would state that the court deciding it had no jurisdiction of the case before it, and therefore turned it out of court, and thereby proclaimed that all the array of facts was outside of the court.

Mr. Rogers said that great sanctity was given to the action of the Supreme Court by the gentleman and his friends when the Court leaned to radicalism, but when the Court nearly met the issue before the country, they then brand its members as usurpers, secessionists and tyrants, and declare that their decisions are entitled to no consideration.

Mr. Kelly replied that the gentleman was slightly mistaken. The Republican party do not stand by that decision. He had never heard a member of that party say that the Court decided in accordance with law, which decided it had no jurisdiction in the case.

The assault was from the other party, who say that the Court had jurisdiction; that it did decide matters which those gentlemen adopt as their creed.

Rogers repeated that the court did decide that Scott did not come within the jurisdiction of the court, was not a citizen of the United States, and could not place himself in a position for action in the Federal court. As to conferring suffrage on negroes, it was a monstrous doctrine forcing equality and placing them side by side with the white race; no such doctrine was heretofore announced by the Republican party.

Mr. Rogers, in the course of his speech was interrupted by a question from a member on the Republican side, in relation to suffrage in the various States. In conclusion he further expressed his views against extending the privilege to negroes, asserting that experience and observation showed they were incompetent to its intelligent exercise.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Ill., said that if he recollected, the gentleman from New Jersey did all that he could to embarrass the armies of the United States and to prevent the Government from sending reinforcements to their relief and assistance in the field, and among other things the gentleman voted against the passage of a bill providing for the speedy trial of the guerrillas among the rebels who were shooting our poor soldiers; who, while weak and wounded, were dragging themselves from the field of battle, and if he recollected right, the gentleman and his friends in New Jersey refused to give white soldiers the right to vote, even as to who should represent them in Congress. The gentleman protested against what he called the injustice of giving the black man the right to vote. The white soldiers did not object to clothing the black man with this privilege; the objection came from the gentleman and his political friends. If freedom is inalienable, then there should be the right of voting to protect it.

He took issue with the gentleman on the ground that this is exclusively a white man's government, and maintained that our fathers, who made the constitution, designed it, not for the white or black man, but for mankind.

He recited the charges of amalgamation, made from time to time, saying it existed only where slavery prevailed, and not where the negro was free; and as for the allegation that the attempt was intended to produce equality, he was free to admit that he would prefer a seat by the side of Fred Douglass, than that by the side of Fernando Wood, for instance. [Laughter.]

During the war a law was passed giving citizenship to the foreigner who entered the army and served one year. If this privilege was conferred on those ignorant of our institutions, why should it be denied to negroes who are natives of the land, and who for four years fought for the country? The restrictions on suffrage in States should not deter him from doing his duty toward the colored man in this District.

In answering the objections which had been made to the bill, he said the late election, professing to take the sense of the people on the subject of negro suffrage, was one-sided and a mockery—only one part of the people voting instead of all going to the polls. All the secessionists and sympathizers in the rebellion, and copperheads, voted on that occasion against the extension of suffrage.

Mr. Marshall asked on what authority his colleague made that charge.

Mr. Farnsworth replied the general report.

Mr. Marshall said it was very easy to make a general charge, and added he had been informed that none of the returned white soldiers voted for negro suffrage. The charge was made without proof.

Mr. Farnsworth repeated his declaration and intimated that his colleague was a sympathizer with the rebellion.

Mr. Marshall said if his colleague charged that he sympathized with the rebellion, he charged what was not true.

Mr. Farnsworth said those who made the Chicago platform in 1864 did sympathize with the rebellion.

Mr. Marshall—You already have my response.

Mr. Farnsworth said whether the Democratic convention intended it or not, they did give aid and comfort to the rebellion. In further advocacy of conferring suffrage on colored soldier, he said the country would be criminal if it did not grant it.

The House then adjourned.

Negro Suffrage.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The Commercial's Washington dispatch says: Senator Sumner will attach a proviso to the bill giving the Secretary of the Treasury power to appoint Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue, making it imperative on him to exact the test oath in the case of all employees in the Department.

The proposition for universal negro suffrage in the District of Columbia will probably be compromised into a qualified suffrage with educational requirements, to operate without distinction of color.

☞ The "Book Concern" as it is called, of the Methodists, was originated in 1789 by a preacher in Philadelphia on borrowed capital of $600. After a time it was removed to New York, and in 1833 took its present location. Its capital now is $537,000. Its total profits from 1836 to 1860 were $1,171,584 60, and these all go for denominational purposes.

☞A man who had been five hours in his coffin in New York, awoke just in time to escape burial.

☞"Traitor's Lot" is the name given to the burial place of Surratt, Paine, Wirz, &c., &c.

Kentucky Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 10, 1865.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock this morning, pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hays, of the Presbyterian Church; and, no quorum being present, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Prayer by the Rev. G. W. Merritt, of the Methodist Church.

The reading of the Journal of Dec. 20th was dispensed with.

Mr. J. D. SHUTT, the member elect from the county of Kenton, in place of Harvey Myers, resigned, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. CONKLIN—For the benefit of Josiah B. Stone, of Grayson county. Referred to Committee on Claims.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. WEBB, J. W. DAVIS, HARRIS, CRAYCROFT, (2).

On motion of Mr. ALLEN, the roll was called, when fifty-nine members answered to their names.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BELL offered the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that the people of this State rejoice in the restoration of peace, and for the reasonable prospect of a speedy readjustment of the States of the Union, under the principles of the Constitution, to their original condition.

Resolved, That the people of Kentucky heartily approve of the principle announced by Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, to the effect that the so-called revolted or seceded States are not to be held by the Government as colonial dependencies, or conquered provinces, but that they, upon their own application, will be allowed to return to the Union upon terms of equal rights with the other States.

Resolved, That the people of this State acknowledge the wisdom of the general course indicated by the President as to the administration of public affairs, and regard him as admirably qualified to conduct the same; and knowing the difficulties that surround the Administration, they will be slow to condemn and ready to approve its acts. The acts of this Administration, however, like that of all others, will be subject to approval for that which is right, and to condemnation for that which is wrong.

Resolved, That the people of Kentucky recognize the withdrawal of "martial law," from this State, by the President of the United States, as an act of magnanimity and justice; they cannot, however, but deplore and condemn that Kentucky, whose loyalty has been exhibited in every form, should have been, in the restoration of the writ of *habeas corpus* to other States, included in the category of States which had been in notorious and avowed revolt against the Government. This invidious discrimination is unjust to a people who have sacrificed so much in their loyalty and devotion to the Union, and we trust that it may be speedily and promptly removed.

Resolved, That the State of Kentucky has hitherto opposed all forms of abolition, compensated and uncompensated, and has refused to adopt the "Constitutional Amendment;" yet, since the proclamation of Wm. H. Seward, Esq., Secretary of State of the United States, of the date the —— day of December, 1865, announcing the adoption of the 13th amendment of the Constitution by the requisite number of States, this General Assembly now recognize the abolition of slavery as an accomplished fact; and though they do not admit the same without complaint, yet they will acquiesce therein without revolt. The people of Kentucky, though thus acquiescing, will and do claim reasonable and just compensation, to the respective owners, for all private property, including slaves, which may have been appropriated by the Government to public use.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is one of limited powers, defined by the Constitution, yet within this limit, thus defined, it is paramount and supreme. However, there are secured and guaranteed, by the Constitution which created that Government, to the several States, rights as inviolable and sacred as those conferred on the General Government; and in the exercise of these rights the States cannot be constitutionally disturbed or hindered. It is the obvious duty of the Government of the United States, and the Governments of the several States, scrupulously and carefully to observe the rights thus given and guaranteed to each and both, and hereby the compromises of the Constitution will be preserved, and in the future the peace, prosperity, and welfare of all the people of the Union will be advanced.

Resolved, That secession is not a constitutional right, reserved to the States, but is at variance with the Constitution by which the Government itself was formed. The redress of real or supposed wrong endured by the people and the States must be sought through the peaceful ways appointed by the Constitution, or by the fearful and bloody appeal to revolution.

Resolved, That the right to regulate their domestic affairs is emphatically a right reserved to and belonging to the several States, and they should be allowed to exercise the same without Congressional interference. The proposition to abolish, by Congress, the laws of the several States, touching the systems of servitude therein, and all such like propositions, are unwise intrusive, meddlesome, and if carried into execution will be tyrannical, and may ultimately prove disastrous to the integrity of the Union. The people of Kentucky do most seriously and earnestly oppose all efforts, upon the part of visionary fanatics, to elevate the negro to social and political equality with the whites.

Resolved, That the credit of the Government is of priceless value, and must be sustained without repudiation.

Resolved, To Lieutenant General Grant, Major Generals Sherman and George H. Thomas, and other distinguished commanders, and to the rank and file of the army of the United States, the people of Kentucky, through their representatives in General Assembly here convened, return their profound thanks for the skill, endurance and unconquerable valor exhibited by them on so many battle-fields, against numerous and determined foes which have contributed so largely to the re-establishment of the Union. The people of Kentucky are gratified at the return of so many citizens to their homes, who have been engaged in arms against the Government, and at the renewal of their allegiance, and the resumption of their duties as peaceful citizens; and to all such as return in good faith a hearty welcome is extended.

Mr. ALLEN offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly, &c., That a joint committee, consisting of seven members of the House of Representatives and five of the Senate, shall be appointed by the Speakers of each House to be called the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, whose duty it shall be to consider the condition of the African race in this Commonwealth, and to propose such changes in the statute laws of the Commonwealth as their status requires.

Mr. CORBETT offered the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, viz:

WHEREAS, At the commencement of our late unhappy civil war the Congress of the United States, in adopting what is known as the Crittenden Resolutions, solemnly proclaimed to the people of this country and the world, "that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that so soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease;" and

WHEREAS, By the blessing of Divine Providence, the war is ended, and the constitutional authority of the Federal Government is fully and completely restored throughout the entire limits of the Republic; now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That honor, justice, and the faith of the Nation sacredly pledged in its darkest hours of trial, as well as the requirements and obligations of the Federal compact, all alike demand that the Representatives and Senators from the Southern States are entitled to, and should be admitted to, their seats in the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the ordinances of secession being null and void, the seceding States were never out of the Union, and as soon as peace was restored every citizen in every part of the country was bound to recognize the Constitutional authority of the Federal Government and to render it his full allegiance.

Resolved, That there should be no taxation without representation; that we fully recognize this principle which was so gloriously vindicated by our fathers in the battles of the revolution, and that a government administered upon any other principle is unjust, tyrannical and subversive of the rights of the people, and must finally end in abject despotism.

Resolved, That it follows as a corollary and a self-evident proposition that if the Southern States had a right to ratify the Constitutional Amendment, they have an undoubted right to their full representation in the National Congress, and should they be denied it, we should regard it as a most unwarranted and flagrant violation of our Federal compact.

Resolved, That the question of suffrage is one which belongs exclusively to the people of the several States, and that every State has an inherent and undoubted right to declare and determine who and what persons shall exercise the elective franchise within its own domains.

Resolved, That although we do not believe that the Federal Government had any constitutional right to intermeddle with the domestic institutions of our State, and whilst we protest against their action upon this subject, yet we are forced by circumstances over which we have no control, to recognize the abolition of slavery as an accomplished fact, but we most earnestly declare and maintain that Kentucky has a right to regulate the political status of her freedmen and candor compels us to proclaim that we deem it both inexpedient and unwise to admit them to exercise the privileges either of a juryman or a voter, and we should regard any attempt upon the part of Congress to interfere with our right in this respect, as not only an infraction of the Constitution, but also a gross violation of the reserved rights of the States.

Resolved, That large standing armies in time of peace not only burden the people with enormous taxation, but are dangerous to all republics; and as every war in which we have been engaged has abundantly demonstrated that the nation can rely upon the valor and patriotism of its volunteers in any emergency, we recommend that the army be reduced to its former proportions in time of peace.

Resolved, That as the Federal Government is one of limited powers, it can only exercise these powers granted to it by the States; and as the Constitution expressly says, "The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it," we hereby feel it to be our imperative duty to enter our solemn protest against its further suspension in the State of Kentucky in a time of profound peace, as an infraction of the Constitution, as a usurpation opposed both to its spirit and letter, and make dangerous to the liberties of the people and the perpetuity of the Union.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested to lay these resolutions before their respective bodies, and that the Governor be requested to transmit copies of them to the Governors of the various States.

Mr. BELL offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That no member of this House shall report to the Senate any bill which may have passed this House, without such member shall first ask leave so to do.

Mr. BIJUR offered the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, viz:

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, congratulating the people of the United States on the termination of our domestic war, deem this a fit time to give expression to the sentiments of the people of Kentucky; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of this State and of the United States are due to God for the maintenance of the Union and the unimpaired authority of the Constitution of the United States; and that we acknowledge a debt of lasting gratitude to the brave soldiers and sailors of the republic for the virtuous valor by which that triumph was achieved.

Resolved, That the allegiance of the citizen due to his State is subordinate to the paramount allegiance due to the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That we recognize the patriotism and the sagacious statesmanship of Andrew Jackson, the President of the United States, as evinced by his official acts and his recent message to Congress, and we hereby pledge him our hearty support.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the manifestations of the people of the States lately in rebellion to resume their obligations of loyalty, and we hail with fraternal feelings the prospect of an early restoration of their practical relations to the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That while we deem it right and essential to the national unity that the Government be sustained in the exercise of its just powers, we deem it no less essential to the liberties of the people to preserve the well-conceived balances of power as defined in the organic law of the land, and to oppose every encroachment upon the reserved rights of the States, among the most important of which is the right of each State to determine the qualifications of voters.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States and to each of our members of Congress.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. CORBETT—To amend the act establishing the Feeble-minded Institute.

Same—To incorporate the Blandville Male and Female College, in Ballard county.

Same—Allowing the constable of the Blandville district, in Ballard county, to have a deputy.

Same—To change the time of holding Circuit Courts in the First Judicial District.

Mr. BUCKNER—To increase the poll tax in Clarke county.

Mr. WILLIAMS—To incorporate Tadmor Lodge No. 108, Free and Accepted Masons at Warsaw, Gallatin county.

Mr. ARMSTRONG—To incorporate the American Horse Insurance Company of Louisville.

Mr. VAN SEGGERN—To incorporate the Gambrinus Benevolent Society of Louisville.

Mr. CARLISLE—To repeal section 1, of an act entitled, An act regulating appeals from justices' and police courts, and officers of the quarterly courts, approved March 2, 1865.

Mr. OGLEVIE—For the benefit of J. C. Calhoun, sheriff of McCracken county.

Mr. BIGGS—For the benefit of citizens of Monroe county.

Mr. WILSON—To amend an act to incorporate the Montana and Greasy Creek Iron, Coal, Oil, Salt and Lumber Company.

Mr. J. W. DAVIS—For the benefit of the sheriff of Shelby county.

Same—For the benefit of School District No. 4, in Shelby county.

Same—To legalize the marriage of negroes.

Mr. FINNIE—For the benefit of Mary W. Ray.

Same—For the benefit of Caseyville School District, in Union county.

Same—In relation to the town of Caseyville.

Same—For the benefit of the town of Dixon, in Webster county.

Mr. R. T. DAVIS—To amend the charter of the Paris and Flat Rock Turnpike Road Company.

Same—To authorize the County Court of Bourbon county to impose an ad valorem tax for county purposes.

Mr. LILLARD—Corporations—Defining the corporate limits of the town of Eminence. Passed.

And then the House adjourned.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 11, 1866.

SENATE.

The Senate met at the usual hour, and was opened with prayer.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. HARRISON, from the Judiciary Committee, reported as follows:

A House bill to incorporate the Limestone, Rock and Oil Company. Passed.

A House bill to incorporate the Phoenix Oil and Mineral Company. Passed.

A House bill to incorporate the Madison Petroleum and Mining Company. Passed.

A House bill to incorporate the Eclipse Petroleum and Mining Company. Passed.

A House bill to incorporate the Calhoon Oil Company. Amendment passed.

A House bill to incorporate the Tar, Coal and Oil Company. Passed.

A House bill to incorporate the Dane Farm Oil Company. Passed.

A House bill to incorporate the Rip Van Winkle Oil Company. Passed.

A resolution in regard to the restoration of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A bill to incorporate the King Solomon Lodge of Ancient York Masons. Passed.

A bill to incoporate the Dredean Petroleum Company. Passed.

A bill to amend the charter of the Cosmopolitan Oil Company. Passed.

A bill to authorize the Monroe County Court to sell certain lands.

A bill to amend an act to establish the Jefferson County Court. Passed.

A bill to amend an act to establish the Louisville Chancery Court. Passed.

A bill in relation to negroes and mulattoes. Orders of the day.

Mr. DUDLEY—Privileges and Elections—A House bill to establish an additional voting place in Ballard county. Passed.

Same—A House bill to establish an additional voting place in Larue county. Passed.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. GRAINGER—A bill to incorporate the Louisville Manufacturing Company.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Home Insurance Company.

Mr. CHANDLER—A bill to incorporate the Campbellsville Academy.

Mr. DUDLEY—A bill to amend the criminal law.

Mr. JOHNSON—A bill to incorporate the Lexington Lead Mining Company.

Same—A bill for the benefit of the several county courts of this State.

Mr. GORIN—A bill to amend the law in relation to guardians and wards.

Mr. HARRISON—A bill to amend the law in regard to Justices of the Peace in Jefferson county.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of the Louisville and Shelbyville Turnpike Road Company.

Mr. STONE—A bill to amend sec. 1, art. 2, Revised Statutes.

Mr. HARRISON—Resolution—Protesting against the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, and requesting that the President abolish the same. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Federal relations.

Mr. DUDLEY—A bill to authorize an additional levy by the Fayette County Court. All of which were properly referred, as well as sundry other leaves, which were asked and granted.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. FARIS, BIJUR and BRUCE, and appropriately referred.

Mr. GAULT — Select Committee — To amend the charter of the Montana and Greasy Creek Iron, Coal, Oil, Salt and Lumber Company. Passed.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred.

Mr. HINDMAN—Incorporating the Deposit Bank of Columbia.

Same—To amend the 61st section of the Criminal Code of Practice.

Mr. R. T. DAVIS—To amend the charter of the Deposit Bank of Paris.

Mr. POINDEXTER—For benefit of school district No. 3, Adair county.

Same—For benefit of Princeton College, in Caldwell county.

Mr. CARR—To amend the charter of the town of Albany, Clinton county.

Mr. WILLIAMS—To incorporate the Lick Creek Turnpike Company, in Gallatin county.

Mr. HARLAN—To prevent and punish the usurpation, by unauthorized persons, of judicial or other authority in this State.

Mr. HODGES—For benefit of G. T. Wilson, clerk of the Green circuit court.

Same—To incorporate the Metcalfe county Central Oil and Mining Company.

Same—To incorporate the Moore Well Oil, Mining and Manufacturing Company.

Mr. WEBB—For benefit of school district No. 18, Henry county.

Same—For benefit of school district No. 25, Henry county.

Same—For benefit of the New Castle and Eminence Turnpike Company.

Mr. BRADLEY—To incorporate the Columbus Training Company.

Same—To incorporate the Columbus Water Works Company.

Mr. BIJUR—To amend the act incorporating the Board of Managers of the Louisville House of Refuge.

Same—For the advancement of medical science in Kentucky.

Same—To amend section 60 of the Civil Code of Practice.

Same—To amend section 614 of the Civil Code of Practice.

Mr. ANDERSON—To change the time of holding the quarterly courts in Knox county.

Mr. THOMPSON—For the benefit of C. G. Halstead, sheriff of Livingston county.

Same—To incorporate the Illinois and Kentucky Petroleum Mining Company.

Same—To incorporate the Cairo and Caseyville Mining and Manufacturing Company.

Same—To incorporate the Golconda Petroleum and Mining Company.

Mr. LYON—To legalize the sale of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in Russellville.

Mr. OGLEVIE—For benefit of the Paducah Gas-light Company.

Same—To exempt one sewing machine from execution.

Same—For benefit of M. W. Holland, of McCracken county.

Same—To incorporate the Paducah Railway Company.

Mr. CONNER—To amend road laws of Mercer county.

Mr. ROUSSEAU—To charter the Bardstown branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Mr. WOOD—For the benefit of school district No. 32, of Nelson county.

Mr. LILLARD—To amend sec. 313, chapter 4, Civil Code of Practice.

Same—To amend an act to establish the office of public administrator and guardian.

Same—For the benefit of David Coudor.

Same—For the benefit of Agnes Butler.

Same—To incorporate the New Liberty Institute.

Mr. McGREW—To authorize the county court of Spencer county to levy a tax to build a court-house.

Same—For the benefit of fraction of school district No. 1, in Nelson county.

Same—To charter the New Haven Oil Company.

Mr. HARRIS—For the benefit of Geo. H. Milakin, county clerk of Simpson county, allowing further time of two years to collect his fee bills.

Mr. THOMAS—For the benefit of school district No. 27, in Marion county.

Mr. FINNIE—For the benefit of John L. Giger, late clerk of Union county.

Mr. McGREW—For the benefit of school district No. 5, in Spencer county, and district No. 29, in Spencer and Shelby counties.

Mr. HINDMAN offered the following joint resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, The three-years' volunteers in the United States service, who enlisted during 1861 and 1862, received only thirteen dollars per month and one hundred dollars bounty, and that, as those who enlisted at a later period of the war, received sixteen dollars per month and three hundred dollars bounty; and whereas, it is manifest that the bounty of all three-years' volunteers who served that term should be equal—

1. *Resolved*, That the Legislature of Kentucky do hereby request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a law equalizing the bounties of all three-years' volunteers who served that term in the United States service.

2. That the Governor is hereby requested to cause one copy of this resolution to be sent to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. J. W. DAVIS offered the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, viz:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States guarantees to the several States the right to govern and control their domestic institutions in their own way; and whereas, the acknowledged position of Kentucky, during the recent rebellion, gives no right or pretext, under martial law, for the violation within her limits of this fundamental right; therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the establishment of Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky is a gross interference with the rights of her people, and unauthorized by the act of Congress establishing the same.

Resolved, That the people of Kentucky understand better than foreign agents, by reason of their intimate knowledge of the negro character, what legislation is best for their future welfare.

Resolved, That the General Assembly feels no disposition to legislate in any spirit of oppression against the negro population, but is only desirous of enacting such laws as will protect the negroes in their rights, and prevent them becoming a nuisance in the community and a burden to the State.

Resolved, That said bureau is justly odious to the people of Kentucky, and its continuance in this State will only work to the detriment and injury of the negro population.

Resolved, That the President is hereby requested to remove said bureau from this State.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and is hereby, requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

To amend the charter of the Cosmopolitan Oil and Mining Company.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the annual report of the Kentucky and Louisville Mutual Insurance Company, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House then took up the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, upon the petition of Wm. A. Brann, contesting the right of Jas. Wilson to a seat in this House, as a Representative from the county of Pendleton.

On motion, the further consideration of said reports was postponed until Monday next, the 15th inst., and made the special order for eleven o'clock on that day.

The reports of said committee in the case of Wm. A. Morton, contesting the right of Richard Gregory to a seat in this House from the county of Hopkins, was also made the special order for the same day and hour as the one above.

The House then adjourned.

The Orphans' Home of Mississippi.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, Jan. 9, 1866.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

I have received a letter from a gentleman of Owingsville, Ky., in response to my appeal in behalf of the suffering orphans of my desolated State, in which he kindly offers to adopt one of our poor little boys, give him a finished education and a profession, and in every way treat him as if he were his only child. Are there not many families in this favored State who could take one or more of these poor orphan children and do a good part by them? I should like to receive a thousand such applications, from the right kind of persons, all over the State of Kentucky.

I have also received a letter from a poor man dated Camdenville, Ky., in which he says: "Enclosed please find $— for the benefit of the Orphans' Home of the State of Mississippi. I would be glad to send more, but I am a poor man, and have four children. I hope every Southern State will follow the example of Mississippi."

Mr. Editor, are there not thousands scattered over this favored State, who could send me a donation for this noble charity? What they would not miss, if the contributions were general, would establish our excellent institution on a permanent basis. Friends of the fatherless and of the suffering, send in your contributions without delay. I shall remain here for some days to come, and if I should chance to leave before your letters reach me, they will be forwarded to me and their contents duly acknowledged through the Louisville and Mississippi papers. Respectfully yours, &c.,

THOS. C. TEASDALE,
General Superintendent of the Orphans' Home of the State of Mississippi.

Another Priest Brought up--Arrest of Rev. John Hogan at Chillicothe.

The "radically loyal" partisans of the New Constitution continue to ply the infernal enginery of that instrument against unoffending preachers with a vigor that would provoke the admiration of the blasphemous Jacobins of Paris in 1793. Catholic priests are their favorite prey, and these they hunt down with something of the unrelenting fierceness with which Cromwell's Puritans hunted them in Ireland in the days of the Commonwealth.

On Saturday, the 30th ult., they arrested Rev. John Hogan, the Catholic priest of Chillicothe, for preaching without taking the oath. The Chillicothe Constitution thus describes the singular spectacle:

"On looking down street we saw the Deputy Sheriff on horseback, and the Rev. John Hogan walking alongside, dressed in his clerical garb, with the Holy Bible on his breast. He walked with a firm and steady step to the Sheriff's office, where he gave bond for his appearance on Tuesday at the adjourned term of the Circuit Court. He has always maintained the reputation of a quiet, loyal and law-abiding citizen. Hon. Mordecai Oliver, of St. Joseph, is one of his counsel. Through his attorney he filed a bill of exceptions to the indictment."

Rev. John D. Vincil, of the Methodist Church South, was also indicted by the same grand jury. He was absent at the time, but would be arrested as soon as he returned.

What a picture is this for the world in the year of grace 1866—ministers of the Gospel arrested and marched through the streets by sheriffs on horseback, for no other crime than that of preaching.—[St. Louis Democrat.

☞Garibaldi offered to nurse the cholera patients at Naples, but was refused permission to risk his life in that manner.

☞The Rappahannock was frozen over at Fredericksburg on Saturday, but the ice disappeared by noon.

Kentucky Agricultural Society.

Their Meeting Yesterday—President Bradford's Speech—Auditor's Report—State of Finances.

The called meeting of the State Agricultural Society at Frankfort drew together a large number of the solid and true-blue gentry of the State yesterday.

The House of Representatives having given way to the Convention, the Hon. L. J. Bradford took the Speaker's chair, and addressed the members as follows:

One of the great objects of our society is to harmonize all parties, and bring to bear every interest to advance Kentucky—to make her first in agriculture and mechanic arts, as she now is in stock and mineral resources.

There are themes of thrilling interest connected with the subject of American agriculture, but that on which my heart is fixed, and which it holds most dear, is the power to conserve whatever is most peaceful, salutary, and hopeful in our happy land.

I allude to its tendency to give regularity and healthfulness to the pulsations of the national heart, to quicken the tide of living sympathy and friendship, which should flow through every part of the body politic—to bind together in one great circle of life and love these kindred associations and States—to make and keep them one in affection, in interest, in inheritance and in glorious destiny—a happy, prosperous, free and united people, whose example of liberty and justice, of self-government and progress shall be the admiration of the world.

This noble Commonwealth, blessed as it is with a fertile soil and genial climate, and rich in all the natural resources that help to make nations prosperous and great, must not be permitted, without a struggle, to fall behind in the race of social progress and material development.

Following the history of our country, from its first discovery to the present day, it is seen that the early colonies from Great Britain and the continent of Europe have been enriched by a continual swelling tide of emigration.

The want, the great and pressing want of Kentucky to-day is LABOR—labor for her factories, labor for her mines, labor for her forests, labor for her railroads, labor to supply new energy to her rapidly extending manufactures. An over-supply of labor is impossible, and the greater the number that are induced to come the better for those that are already here.

Never did the world witness a grander spectacle than this nation at the present moment—emerged from the fierce contest which proved her strength, and inviting as she does tens of millions of foreign labor to come and share her liberty and find safety in her protection, assuring them that her capacity is unbounded to employ and enrich them all.

President Johnson, in his Message to Congress, says: "Slavery was essentially a monopoly of labor, and as such locked the States where it prevailed against the incoming of free industry." Where labor was the property of the capitalist, the white man was excluded from employment, or had but the second best chance of finding it, and the foreign emigrant turned away from the region where his condition would be so precarious.

With the destruction of the monopoly free labor will hasten from all parts of the civilized world to assist in developing various and immeasurable resources which have hitherto lain dormant.

The eight or nine States nearest the Gulf of Mexico have a soil of exuberant fertility, a climate friendly to long life, and can sustain a denser population than has yet been found in any part of our country. And the future influx of population to them will be mainly from the North, or from the most cultivated portions of Europe.

From the sufferings that have attended them during our late struggle, let us look away to the future, which is sure to be laden for them with greater prosperity than has ever been known.

The removal of the monopoly of slave labor is a pledge that these regions will be peopled by a numerous and enterprising population, which will vie with any in the Union in compactness, inventive genius, wealth and industry.

I think the introduction of white labor is destined to revolutionize the entire social *status* of this country.

Where formerly all things bore the quiet and repose of patriarchal slavery there will soon be bustle and enterprise, and sleepless industry, where an undivided tract of hundreds of acres under cultivation, and of thousands still timbered, used to be a single homestead, we shall soon find the lands diminished, divided off into snug and manageable farms, with intelligent white laborers and their families, who look not merely to the growth of great staples, but improvement, comfort and embellishment.

The great problem for us now to solve is, How shall we compete with our sister States who have in the past had the full benefits of immigration? We must have labor, and now while the race of white labor is open, let us enter the lists among the first.

Our Legislature should unite with us in devising the ways and means to induce immigration. Agents should be sent abroad—to the seaboard cities—on our borders fully prepared with the statistics of the State, showing her vast fields of minerals, her rich lands, her genial and healthful climate, the conservatism of her people, the greatness of her laws, and the numerous seats of learning in her midst.

We meet to-day in accordance with a call from the committee appointed by the Kentucky State Agricultural Society on the 14th of December. The object of appointing such committee was to memorialize the Legislature to pass a law authorizing the appointment of agents to procure labor for Kentucky.

The amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery, having been adopted, we are called to supply such labor as will meet the various wants of our people; but more especially that class we represent, the mechanical and agricultural interests. Men of both political sentiments meet with our society, and have expressed their opinion that the subject of agriculture afforded common ground where all could meet.

What plans ought to be adopted your wisdom must devise. We must be up and doing. Now is the time to act. The assembled wisdom of the State is at our Capital. So then let us appeal.

The statement below was offered by Col. Bradford as from official sources:

VALUATION OF EACH ITEM OF TAXATION, VIZ:

17,778,146 acres of land, value	$497,576,721
45,560 town lots, value	61,888,478
153,514 total slaves, value	7,224,851
299,160 horses and mares	16,611,815
58,2.8 mules, value	4,176,248
3,983 jennies, value	161,528
520,798 cattle, value	6,267,247
4,280 stores, value	16,527,915
Value under the equalization law	45,409,395
Value of pleasure carriages, barouches, buggies, stage coaches, gigs, omnibuses, and other vehicles for passengers	1,506,182
Value of gold, silver, and other metallic watches and clocks	1,928,719
Value of gold and silver plate	500,908
Value or pianos	798,258
Total value as above	$553,717,161
White males over 21 years, are reported at	109,749
Slaves over 16 years old, at	62,352
Studs, jacks and bulls (and rates per season, at $9,652,)	1,888
Tavern licenses, at	715
Children between 6 and 20 years old, at	220,971
Free whites that are blind	243
Free whites that are deaf and dumb	810
Number of bogs over six months old	587,847
Pounds of tobacco	62,478,185
Pounds of hemp	2,397,230
Tons of hay	138,473
Bushels of corn	24,298,950
Bushels of wheat	4,323,505
Bushels of barley	191,980
Tons of pig metal	17,920
Tons of bloom	1,108
Tons of bar iron	2,104
Enrolled militia	105,101
Free negroes	6,500
Qualified voters	80,955
Sheep killed by dogs (value $20,273)	8,158

Ten counties not reported.

☞The Richmond Sentinel pays the following high and deserved compliment to an accomplished gentleman who has recently located in our city:

General William L. Jackson has removed to Louisville, Ky., where he has formed a partnership for the practice of the law, under the firm of Jackson & Spencer.

General Jackson commenced public life by service in the Virginia Legislature, where he acquitted himself very handsomely. He was subsequently elected Second Auditor of the State. He resigned the latter position for that of Lieutenant-Governor during Governor Wise's administration. He was subsequently elected Judge of the district in which he resided. When the war broke out he entered the contest and behaved with great gallantry, and rose to a highly creditable distinction.

We wish General Jackson much prosperity in the new home he has sought, and whither he will be followed by the kind remembrances of his numerous friends.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

"The Confession of Sue Mundy."

The undersigned, relatives of the late unfortunate Henry C. Magruder, have seen a publication purporting to be his confession, published by one Cyrus H. Wilson. They desire to state to the public that the whole work is a fiction, and is entirely unworthy of public credence. The deceased frequently stated to us that he had made no confession, and after his death sentence was read him he reiterated to a friend the same statement. In view of this emphatic denial we have no hesitancy in pronouncing the alleged confession false throughout, and we warn the public against purchasing the work designed merely for money.

G. W. MAGRUDER,
AMY MAGRUDER,
MOLLIE MAGRUDER,
LOUISA HILL.

LEBANON JUNCTION, Jan. 10, 1866.

☞A nurse girl at Preston, England, who squinted badly, was about to be discharged by her master, who feared the child might get a cast in his eye, when she happened to go with some friends to the Preston Exhibition. There she amused herself by taking galvanic shocks, which, strange to say, had the effect of removing the squint.

☞Verdi is in Paris and is said to be writing a new opera on the story of Marion Delorme, whom many of our readers will remember chiefly as a character in Bulwer's "Richelieu."

FENIANISM.

Proceedings of the Congress—O'Mahony Indorsed as President—Public Meeting—Great Enthusiasm.

[From the New York News.]

A COURT MARTIAL SITTING.

A court martial was sitting on Saturday to investigate the circumstances attending the hasty return of some Fenians who went to Ireland. The proceedings are conducted privately in room No. 1 Clinton Hall. If the guilt of those on trial be established, they will probably be dismissed the organization as cowards.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CLINTON HALL.

According to previous announcement a meeting took place at Clinton Hall on Saturday evening. The back of the platform was decorated with a number of flags and banners, among which were the Stars and Stripes. A fine green silk flag was in the center bearing as a device the sunburst, with an appropriate motto in the Irish character. There were 1,000 persons present, among whom were a number of ladies. The meeting was called to order at half past seven o'clock by Dr. Cowley, who proposed Judge J. F. McCormack, of Dacotah, Iowa, as chairman. The proposition was warmly received, and the Judge was unanimously chosen to preside.

The Judge, on ascending the stand, was received with loud cheers. As soon as order was restored, he came forward and thanked the ladies and gentlemen present for the honor they conferred on him, and the warm manner in which they received his name. He hoped that his labors would be light, as he anticipated they would be, from the respectability of the audience. He said he was glad to see so many ladies at the meeting, as he was certain their presence would not only control the conduct of the gentlemen while attending a public meeting, but cheer and stimulate them to work with persevering energy for the redemption of poor old Ireland. He said he would not occupy the time of the meeting with any lengthened remarks of his, as he saw a number of talented Fenians around him, who he knew would highly entertain them and do credit to the subject which they were to advocate. He said he had great pleasure in introducing to the meeting James Brennan, Esq., of New York. The announcement of Mr. Brennan's name drew forth great applause from the meeting, the ladies joining by the waving of handkerchiefs.

Mr. Brennan then came forward and delivered a very forcible speech, in the course of which he was frequently interrupted by cheers. He said it might be thought, from recent occurrences and the publicity given to the difficulty that, unfortunately, at a recent date, existed in the organization, that the Brotherhood was weakened or destroyed. It was not so. The organization was never in so good a condition before, because it is now rid of the men that the people of their own districts would not support. It unfortunately sometimes happened that a politician who could speak "Buncombe," like Daly of Indiana, would deceive the people, but the people who are sharp are not long in discovering their mistake, as they undoubtedly did in the case of Daly. The speaker then alluded to a man that always appeared with tears in his eyes, and was pretty severe on the course pursued by that gentleman, who was understood to be Mr. Gibbons, of Philadelphia. On Mr. Gibbons' name being mentioned by a person in the audience, it was received by three hearty groans. He thanked God that the action of the Congress now in session in the hall in which he now stood had placed the organization in a safe position. He then referred to the men out West who had encouraged Mr. Roberts in his course, and stated that now when they found the current running against him they would forsake him and leave him to do battle himself.

He endeavored to excuse Mr. Roberts, and said that he was a high-minded man; but the mention of Mr. Roberts' name was received with hisses, and a person in the body of the hall cried out, "I do not believe it." The speaker then continued and said that he knew Mr. Roberts was wrong and must be condemned. This latter was received with cheers. He said that when he traveled through the country he was asked several questions, which he was unable sometimes to answer, and ultimately to fall back upon the good character of John O'Mahony, which was always received as a guarantee that everything was right and battle-proof. Even the English press, said the speaker, gave him credit for honesty, and no man ever said otherwise but D'Arcy McGee. [Hisses and cries of traitor.] He said the organization knew what they were going to do. He was firm in the belief that they must succeed, because he knew they were strong enough in Ireland, and all they wanted was military leaders, arms and ammunition, and that want would be soon supplied; he was certain from what he had lately seen and heard. [Cheers.]

He said the British Consul had searched all America, and could not find one Irishman that would swear to the handwriting of John O'Mahony. [Cheers.] They had to send Schofield from America to Ireland to do so, and thank God, he was not an Irishman. As a proof of the close working of the Brotherhood, he could say, and say it with pride, that not one rifle had been yet found by the enemy in Ireland. [Cheers.] The Order was more firm than it was eight months ago. It was not with words you can defeat England. Her army should be met in the field. That could not be done with sticks; it must be done with rifles. The speaker then appealed to the meeting to assist in procuring the rifles, and he promised that once they were in the hands of the Irish they would be used in the proper way. Mr. Brennan continued at great length, and delivered a very animating and striking address, which was greatly applauded.

John M. Moriarty, of Philadelphia, was next introduced by complimentary remarks from the Chairman. Mr. Moriarty said he did not like speech making just now. There was more music in the crack of one rifle than there was in a dozen speeches. There were men now in the Congress who were determined to win the freedom of Ireland. He said he indorsed Colonel O'Mahony from the bottom of his heart. He did not come to the Congress as a partisan of either O'Mahony or Roberts; but he should now say, from what he had seen, that O'Mahony was as pure a man as either Wolfe Tone or Robert Emmet. He charged the Senate with doing what was wrong, and considered their Canada scheme an outrage. They had no right to attack a friendly people who did not invite them. With O'Mahony and Mitchel [cheers] we will march against the enemy, with the sunburst dazzling their eyes. The charges against John O'Mahony have been proved to be false. He said some of the Senators rejoiced when they heard of the arrest of James Stephens. [Groans.] He called upon them to be united and contribute what they could to assist the "men in the gap." Mr. Moriarty concluded amid the hearty cheers of the audience, and one loud "bravo!"

Messrs. J. E. Fitzgerald, of New York; Stephen J. Meany, Esq., Senator; Doctor Cowley, of New York, and P. A. Sinnot, Esq., Senator, of Massachusetts, made eloquent and patriotic speeches, which were enthusiastically applauded.

Another public meeting will be held at Clinton Hall this evening.

GEN. SWEENY TO THE FENIANS.

Gentlemen and Brothers: The very incorrect reports of the fourth day's proceedings of the Fenian Convention, now assembled in this city, which have appeared in the daily papers, compel me, in justice to myself, to lay before you a full and plain statement of the facts as they occurred. A delegation of the Fenian Brotherhood sent from the Convention for that purpose, waited on me at my office, and invited me to appear before the "Congress," then sitting at Clinton Hall, which invitation I respectfully declined, stating my reason to be: first, that I believed I should only expose myself to insult and misrepresentations; and, secondly, that I did not recognize the legality of that body. They called on me a second time, and earnestly desired my attendance, assuring me that neither insult nor misrepresentation should occur, and urging that my presence might do much to restore peace and harmony.

Under these circumstances, and anxious, as I trust I ever am, to promote the welfare of the Brotherhood, I waived my objections, and accompanied them. The result proved that my apprehensions were not unfounded. After their pressing invitation, though my arrival was greeted with apparent warmth, my efforts at conciliation were met by certain parties, whom I had previously named to the delegation, with insult and outrage. I was denounced as not being a Fenian, and my right to be on the floor denied, although the convention had sent for me themselves. I was subjected to a series of puerile and impertinent interruptions and cross-questionings, having no other tendency than to widen the breach already existing. My statement that I had never taken the pledge, was qualified by the explanation that the circle in Nashville, Tenn., of which I have the honor to be a member, and into which I was unanimously elected, decided, as a compliment to me, that no pledge should be required, although I signified my willingness then and there to take it.

This explanation, which should have appeared in the newspaper reports, was not regarded by these men, nor, when asked if I was willing to take the pledge before the Convention, was my prompt offer to do so accepted, showing an evident intention to place me in a false position. I certainly was not aware, until then, that the slightest doubt of my loyalty to the cause existed, and it is rather too late to predicate such an idea on a fact well known to the Congress at Philadelphia, having been stated by no less a person than Mr. Mullen, the friend and admirer of Mr. O'Mahony. I can certainly afford to despise any such attempts, after a lifetime of devotion to freedom to my native land. In my interview with the Convention I carefully avoided anything which could be construed into personalities until badgered and outraged by questions, the purport of which was only to promote dissension and distrust. I then felt compelled to accuse one of my opponents publicly with having uttered two deliberate falsehoods, then and there declaring that I could repose no confidence in his veracity.

In conclusion I will remark that I believe that a large and respectable portion of the delegates present are honorable men, inspired by a desire to investigate, and judge firmly and impartially. But there is an element of discord composed of members from the Manhattan district, under the lead of unscrupulous men who have done and will do everything they can to stifle the truth and prevent union for the advancement of their own selfish schemes, even should it be at the price of Ireland's ruin.

Fraternally, J. W. SWEENY,
Sec'y of War Fenian Brotherhood.

The Fenians—Fifth Day's Proceedings of the Convention.

[From the New York Herald, Jan. 7.]

The Fenian Congress appears at length to have come to something decisive. They have spent five days in deliberation. Calmly weighing and thoroughly investigating all points brought before them, they have solemnly denounced Mr. Roberts and his Senate. How far this will be indorsed by the recusant party we cannot say, but if, as we understand, the organization is represented by over six hundred circles, and that five hundred circles have indorsed the following resolution, we cannot see how the remainder, if they desire unity and harmony in their councils and wish to command the respect of thinking men in this country, can repudiate such a verdict. We have received the following document from the Clerk of the House, Mr. Jeremiah Quin:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, F. B.,
CLINTON HALL, Jan. 6, 1866.

I am instructed by a resolution of this House of Delegates to forward you the following resolution, adopted by the Convention this morning:

Whereas this house, formed in view of the present difficulties of the F. B., for the purpose of finally and irrevocably, as a court of last resort, determining them, is composed of five hundred delegates of circles in good standing, and being the largest ever before assembled; and whereas all the circles of the F. B. in America have been invited to attend hereat; and whereas many circles have not come desiring in good faith to abide the action of the Convention of their brothers cognizant of facts,

It is hereby ordained beyond further question that whoever does not, being a delegate, recognize this house in the character stated, or whoever now being a Fenian does not submit his judgment to its decision, ceases *ipso facto* to be a Fenian, and for his contumacy shall be cut off from the Brotherhood.

The resolution we are informed created considerable debate and was finally carried, its adoption being received by the house in the most enthusiastic manner. Several gentlemen ably discussed the resolution, among others Mr. Cavanagh, of California, who supported it in an able and argumentative manner. He was followed by Mr. Meany, one of the recusant Senators.

REMARKS OF SENATOR MEANY.

Senator Meany, of Ohio, who was received with loud and prolonged cheering, suggested that it was time to come to some practical work and narrow the issues which the Convention had to deal with. Hitherto they had been passing resolutions resolving nothing, but the real business for which the Congress had been summoned by the President, Col. O'Mahony, was to deal with charges preferred against certain seceding members of the organization, and to hear any counter charges, should these seceding members recognize and acknowledge the authority and sovereignty of the Congress. He protested against the palpable absurdity of inviting men under impeachment to become jurors in their own case; but he would not deny to these men the right, under the conditions before stated to prefer counter charges, if they had any. Mr. Meany, in forcible and eloquent terms, during which he was enthusiastically cheered, called for a pronouncement of the Congress on the resolution submitted, and demanded that they should proceed at once to a settlement of the question which vexed the organization all over the world, pronouncing the verdict—

Knaves and cowards stand aside,
Slaves and traitors Folg a Balla.

The whole house rose in recognition of the good sense and moderation of the Senator's address, and demanded cheer after cheer for Meany.

Senator Sennott spoke to the effect that he rose to support the resolution. He had heard some gentlemen express themselves as not recognizing the Convention as a legally constituted body. If that were so, then deliberation upon the question at issue were useless, because illegal. By this house constituting itself a legally established body, and recognizing as legal the authority of the President who convened it, its future action would be legal, but not till then. He called upon the Convention to sanctify the deliberations of this house and immortalize the records of this Convention by the expressed purity of their intentions and the dignity of their legislative action.

There were several speeches from both sides both in favor and against the resolution. The searching and argumentative speech of Senator Meany, and the logical reasoning of Senator Sennott, seemed to bring home conviction to all, and the resolution was carried amidst a scene of the wildest excitement. The discussion on this resolution seemed to occupy the house for the most of the day, and few other resolutions or amendments came before it.

The committee to wait on Mr. Roberts and the Senate reported that they hunted up that honorable body, but could find only a few of them, and those few refused to report.

The other business of the day was not of much importance. After the passage of the resolution sustaining the dignity of the house, and denouncing those who would not acknowledge it, the house spent the evening in trifling business, and at six o'clock adjourned until ten o'clock on Monday morning.

Previous to adjournment, a resolution was adopted that Mr. Rogers and his brother Senators, Mr. O'Rourke and all others who have or may have any charges or specifications against President O'Mahony, should report on Tuesday, at ten o'clock.

President O'Mahony preferred charges and specifications against Mr. Roberts and the other members of the Senate, and they were cited to answer the same, but refused.

How Government Clerks are Ruined for Life.

The Washington correspondent of the Erie Dispatch, in a recent letter, writes as follows:

Quite a little fluttering was produced among the clerks in the Treasury Department about a week ago, by finding numerous tickets-of-leave one morning upon their desks, instead of the usual budget of day's work. I would not speak of this at this late day were I not anxious to extract a moral therefrom and to tender the consolation of philosophy to the bereaved. I have taken occasion once before to warn aspiring young men against the folly of rushing into these Government workshops for employment, and I mean to keep doing so as often as the opportunity presents itself. The influence of these departments is so benumbing to the intellect and so paralyzing to the energies that no man, after six months, has enough strength of mind left to break away from it; and if he could be kicked out of it, before his capacity for other employment has become a wreck, he ought to thank his benefactor to the end of his days.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. Edwin Booth made his reappearance here last night in the character of Hamlet. He received the applause which he had a right to expect from a genial, honest, and appreciative audience. When the second scene of the first act opened, and Mr. Booth was discovered, the applause extended from the parquette to the dome. There was not a solitary dissentient voice to the manly welcome which every decent person knew ought to be extended to him. Mr. Booth received the ovation meekly, but was compelled to rise from his seat to acknowledge it. During the evening he was repeatedly called out and applauded. In recording this fact we have said all that need be said. Mr. Booth—as he knows now—has no enemies; and better than ourselves, also, he knows and appreciates the fidelity of his friends. It is only right to add that had Mr. Booth chosen to "come out" under the auspices of eminent citizens he could have done so with a roll of names a column long. He was wise enough to evade this flummery, and presented himself simply as the artiste whom we have all known and appreciated in art, and with whom we have sympathized in a nameless woe. The applause last evening was discreet. It said everything that kindly remembrance could suggest, and ended where silence was best.—[New York Times, January 4th.

MORE OIL.—Yesterday we had a conversation with Mr. Long, who has for some time past been boring for oil in Marrowbone Creek, fourteen miles from this city. At various depths oil was struck, but now, at three hundred feet, a vein has been tapped which will yield not less than forty barrels per diem. The indications are excellent, and the quality of oil unsurpassed. It is pronounced a fine lubricating oil by competent judges. Woolfolk & Co., we are informed, have struck oil sixty miles above Nashville on the river, and the most favorable indications promise a fat take for the borers.—[Nashville Press.

INFECTED BROADCLOTH.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says, nearly two hundred thousand yards of fine French broadcloth, stored on board the late rebel ram Stonewall, at the navy yard, is to be destroyed by fire, as it is supposed that the material is infected with the yellow fever.

We will lay a wager that very little, if any, of this cloth will be destroyed. It will pass into the hands of parties who will make a good prize of the article, though it will doubtless be duly reported as burned.—[Boston Courier.

☞The other day an ex-Confederate soldier, driving a Government ambulance up Broad street, was hailed by a United States soldier, as follows:

"Hello, Johnnie, you are driving Yankees now, are you?"

"Yes," said the gray jacket, "gone back to my old trade again, only I get paid for it now."

He of the blue coat didn't pursue the subject further.—[Richmond Whig.

☞Some days ago a woman was found in the streets of New York handcuffed; she was taken to the Station-house, and her husband sent for. The husband appeared and stated that he kept the handcuffs because his wife was an "ungovernable creature," and having had a little disagreement in the morning, he had put them on her. The wife was released from the station and the cuffs.

What is Meant by the Provision in the Federal Constitution Guaranteeing each State a Republican Form of Government?

[From the Albany Argus.]

The fourth section of article four of the Constitution provides: "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence."

Under this provision the Republicans claim the power to regulate the right of suffrage in the States, and deny to the Southern States the right to return to the Union until they shall confer this right upon the negroes. This principle will enable them to control every State in the Union, and to shut out their Representatives and Senators until this demand is complied with, whether it has been in rebellion or not.

This provision, adopted as a consideration for the surrender of certain rights and privileges possessed by the States under the articles of Confederation, means what it did in 1787, when the Constitution was framed. That meaning is to be found in the Lexicons, Histories and Commentaries of that day. The celebrated Dr. Rees, who prepared his Encyclopedia soon after this time, defines a Republic as: "A commonwealth—a popular State, or Government, or a nation where the body, or only a part of the people, have the government in their own hands." Barclay says it is: "A State in which the power is lodged in more than one. A Commonwealth." Walker uses the same language. Dr. Johnson, whose great Dictionary was published in 1755, defines it in the same words. Montesquieu, in his Spirit of the Laws, first published in 1750, thus defines it: "A Republican Government is that in which the body, or only a part of the people is possessed of the supreme power." (B. ii, c. 1.) This great and popular work was undoubtedly in the mind of the Convention when framing the provision in question. It is often referred to by Madison in the Federalist, as the highest possible authority. Hence, at that time, a republican form of government meant one administered by representatives of such portion of the people as the State Constitutions allowed to vote. Mr. Madison, in the thirty-ninth number of the Federalist, declares that the Federal Government under the Constitution is republican "in the most rigid sense." And still, under that Constitution, or any other, not a direct, or any other vote is given for any Federal officer except such as the States may choose to permit; and no power of control is provided, however limited the right of suffrage might be made by the States. In the twenty-first number of the Federalist, Mr. Madison says of this provision: "It could be no impediment to the reforms of the State Constitution by a majority of the people in a legal and peaceable mode. This right would remain undiminished. The guarantee could only operate against changes *to be effected by violence.*" In the forty-third number he says: "But the authority extends no farther than to a *guarantee* of a republican form of government, which supposes a pre-existing government of the form which is to be guaranteed. As long, therefore, as the existing republican forms are continued by the States, they are guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. Whenever the States may choose to substitute other republican forms, they have a right to do so, and to claim the Federal guarantee for the latter. The only restriction imposed on them is that they shall not exchange republican for anti-republican constitutions." These and many other comments by him in the Federalist are quoted by Story in his Commentaries on the Constitution, section 1807, and subsequent, as controlling authority upon this question. Mr. Madison and the framers of the Constitution had before them the Constitutions of the then States, which they deemed truly republican. These were the practical standard, which conforms to our definition, some of which still exist; and are denounced by the Republicans as anti-republican. We will give extracts in relation to the right of suffrage from some of those represented in the convention, and from others which Congress have deemed "republican." In Massachusetts, by her Constitution of 1780, none could vote for Governor or Senator except those "having a freehold estate within the Commonwealth of the annual income of three pounds, or an estate of the value of sixty pounds." Connecticut required the elector to be a "white male citizen of the United States," with freehold qualifications. New York, by her Constitution of 1777, required those voting for Assemblymen to be freeholders, "possessing a freehold of the value of twenty pounds, or have rented a tenement of the yearly value of forty shillings, and been rated and actually paid taxes;" and for Senators and Governor, they must be freeholders, "possessed of freeholds of the value of one hundred pounds over and above all debts charged thereon."

New Jersey, by her Constitution of 1776, required the voter to be "worth fifty pounds, proclamation money."

Maryland, by her Constitution of 1776, provided that "all freemen having a freehold of fifty acres of land," might vote.

Virginia, by her Constitution of 1776, required a freehold qualification, and that the voter should be a free white citizen.

North Carolina, by her Constitution of 1776, required the voter to be a "freeman," and possessed of a freehold, within the same county, of fifty acres of land.

In Virginia and South Carolina the Legislature elected the Governors.

The Georgia Constitution required the voters to be "citizens and inhabitants of the State," and "to have paid taxes."

The framers of the Constitution, with these Constitutions before them, deemed these States to be "republican;" and that character has ever since been accorded them. Not one of the original thirteen States permitted negroes to vote. Still, until now, no apostle of Change has arisen in Congress requiring a State to change its Constitution.

Since the adoption of the Constitution, other States have been admitted with similar provisions in their Constitutions. Kentucky, by hers of 1799, provided that "every free male citizen (negroes, mulattoes and Indians excepted,) may vote." It forbids emancipation of the slaves without consent of the owner or compensation.

Tennessee, by hers of 1796, confines voting to "freemen possessing a freehold."

Ohio, by hers of 1802, confines voting to "white male inhabitants," who have paid taxes.

Indiana, by hers of 1816, requires the voter to be a "white male citizen of the United States."

Louisiana, by that of 1812, requires the voter to be a "free white male citizen of the United States," and to have paid taxes.

The Mississippi Constitution of 1817 contains the same provision.

Illinois, by hers of 1818, confines the voting to "white male inhabitants."

Alabama, by hers of 1818, limits voting to "white male persons, who are citizens of the United States."

Missouri, by hers of 1820, limits the voting to "free white male citizens of the United States."

Michigan, by hers of 1835, confines voting to "white male citizens."

Arkansas, by hers of 1836, provides that every "free white male citizen of the United States," &c., may vote.

Texas, when admitted, allowed only "free male persons" to vote.

Iowa, by hers of 1844, confines voting to "white male citizens of the United States."

Wisconsin, by hers of 1848, limits to "white male citizens of the United States," and to certain foreigners and pure blooded Indians.

California, by hers of 1849, confines voting to "white male citizens of the United States" and certain Mexicans.

All these Constitutions exclude thousands of white men from voting. Are all these States anti-republican, and subject to have their Constitutions changed at the dictation of Congress? Have the American people, for near a hundred years, been ignorant of the true character of their State Governments? Has Congress all this time been negligent or ignorant of its duty? Have all foreigners been mistaken in calling them republican? Have either language or principles changed since 1787? Is it less disunion to keep the Southern States out of the Union now, than it was for them to secede four years ago? If the South can be forced to conform to this newly-invented creed of the Republican disunionists, the same principle can be applied and enforced in the same way—by excluding members, senators, &c., and thus force every State into obedience, and all under the pretense of complying with a guarantee, which those interested do not desire them to perform, and who deny their right to intermeddle.

The Federal Constitution guarantees that no power out of the State shall force those in it to change their form of government. This guarantee the Republicans seek to violate, under pretense of performance. If they can force a change in one particular, they can exact compliance with every demand. The States can thus be effectually destroyed, and Federal satraps govern them at the will of Congress. Will the States and people submit to this? Will they submit to this new form of disunion? The object of it was distinctly avowed last fall by Thaddeus Stevens, the leader in the House of Representatives, to be their desire to perpetuate the power of the Republican party, and to long continue to rule the United States. Their mode of doing this is to enforce disunion against those States which will not aid them in this object. Their maxim is power and disunion, in preference to union without it. They are the real disunionists.

☞A recent letter from London contains the following:

Every little while we read in England of the death of some person from eighty to a hundred years old, who belongs to the history of the Eighteenth century. A few days ago died Lady Augusta Gordon Hallyburton, the only surviving child of King William IV, and the celebrated actress, Mrs. Jordan. She was beautiful, this Mrs. Jordan, and very clever in broad, rollicking comedy—sometimes, I fancy, like Mrs. John Wood. Nice people complained that she had some notes of the oyster woman in her voice, but the sailor-king did not like her the less for that. Her children were all well provided for, and took their places, like those of Nell Gwynne, at whose dairy I sometimes drink a glass of ale.

☞An army of rats has recently invaded a district in Scotland, doing serious damage in their march, and in some cases driving farmers from their domiciles.